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Established June, 1788, and is now in its one hundred and sixty-sixth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany, and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters

LARGE REGISTRATION

After several days of feverish activity, the board of canvassers and registration closed their books last Monday evening as required by law. At that time the total registration was far in excess of that of 1922 and not far behind that of 1920, the last Presidential year. However, the total names on the voting list this year are expected to exceed those of 1920 because of the fact that many of those who were required to register at that time have since had their names added to the taxpayers' list, which does not require registration in order to vote.

The total registration figures in Newport were 3394 women and 2250 men, making a grand total of 5644. Whether the majority of the registrants are Republican or Democrat remains to be seen, as both sides express themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the result. There was a big rush on the final day, but the board took care of all who presented themselves until nine o'clock, at which time the doors were closed and the board then registered all who were in the building at that time. Inasmuch as the books had been open for a full year, there would seem to be no real reason for the last minute rush.

The board of canvassers will now have several weeks of strenuous work ahead in arranging the registrants on the proper voting lists, in verifying the papers and other countless details in connection with the preparation of the preliminary voting lists.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

The public school committee met on Monday evening for the purpose of closing up some business incident to the time of year, including the election of several new teachers to fill vacancies. Ruth Bonney was elected teacher of sewing, etc., at \$1500; Katherine L. Sears, supervisor of elementary drawing at \$1600; Jerome P. Derwallis, teacher in the Townsend at \$1500; and Frank Knight, teacher of science in the Rogers High School at \$1600. Miss Ruth B. Franklin was made dean at Rogers at a salary of \$2100.

The committee on buildings was directed to proceed with the necessary repairs during the summer vacation, and to procure bids for installing oil heaters in the Potter and Callender schools, the expense of which will be met by the Trustees of Long Wharf.

Mr. and Mrs. Pardon S. Kaul are spending a few weeks in Newport. Mr. Kaul is now one of the directors of the St. Louis Hospital for Crippled Children, which is one of the System maintained by the Shriners throughout the country. He is deeply wrapped up in the work that the Hospital is doing and enjoys telling his friends about it.

Many of Newport's places of business will be closed on Saturday as well as Friday, although the retail stores will of course remain open.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

At the monthly meeting of the board of aldermen held on Tuesday evening, Miss Esther Morton Smith whose recently published letter regarding vice conditions in Newport had attracted considerable comment, appeared before the board in response to their invitation. She was accompanied by Rev. J. D. Hamlin, rector of St. John's Church. Miss Smith said that she had no personal knowledge of protected vice in Newport, but had been told by a number of persons that such conditions existed. She did not think it fair to repeat the names of those who had told her, without their permission, but said that one of them was a retired police officer. She cited a number of places that were generally regarded as suspicious, and also asked if the members of the board had heard the rumor that the present Mayor was elected on a platform calling for an open town.

The members of the board assured Miss Smith that there was no protection for any form of vice in Newport, and that the Mayor had not been elected on any such plank as she suggested. Chief Sweeney, Captain Palmer, and Inspector Furey also assured Miss Smith that there was little if any vice in Newport and that none of it is protected.

At the weekly meeting of the board on Wednesday evening, a vote was passed requesting the Newport Electric Corporation to restore its trolley car from Mile Corner to Harrison avenue, instead of requiring a transfer at Franklin street as at present. The through cars from Mile Corner are now being sent to the Beach.

Some miscellaneous business was transacted and more licenses were granted.

BROADWAY NEARING COMPLETION

The Broadway pavement is rapidly approaching completion and another couple of weeks will see the end of the work there, although the full width will not be open to traffic until about the first of August. The granite block layers are now well out on Broadway, and will progress without any delay as the track layers have finished their job and departed from Newport. The concrete gang which is laying the smooth pavement on the west of the tracks will experience no delay, as the steam shovel has finished the excavation clear to the Mile Corner.

At the south end the street has now been thrown open for its full width, thus allowing traffic to pass through Gould street, and relieving conditions there very materially. For a long time traffic has been diverted through Caleb Earle street and West Broadway in order to reach Gould street.

The new lighting system is now in use, and the general effect is very good. The poles and lamps are quite ornamental, and the latter will probably be painted as soon as the dust of the street workers is removed. Some of the lights are a bit obscured by the branches of the trees, but this can be easily obviated.

E. I. GORTON RETIRES

After nearly thirty-seven years service as a member of the carrier force of the Newport postoffice, Mr. Everett I. Gorton retired on Monday, being the first from the local postoffice to take advantage of the retirement privilege, in accordance with a recent rule. While his actual retirement will not take place until July 14, he is allowed two weeks vacation, which accounts for the remaining time.

Mr. Gorton was appointed to the permanent carriers' force in May, 1888, after a few months' work as a substitute carrier. His work has been the same in all these years, taking in a large part of the business section of Bellevue avenue.

On Monday afternoon, when he was about to leave the Postoffice for the last time, he was presented with a purse of gold by his fellow employees, the presentation being made by Postmaster Thatcher T. Bowler.

WILLIAM ALLEN

Mr. William Allen for many years the dean of the Newport barbers, died at his home on Thames street on Monday evening, after a long illness. He was in his eighty-fourth year and had been confined to his house for about two years. Previous to that time he had suffered illnesses which had compelled him to close his shop for intervals of more or less length, but about two years ago he locked the door for the last time.

Mr. Allen had a wonderful record for service in one trade. He worked as a young man under the late Gordon Anderson, and opened his own shop on June 12, 1862, continuing in the business for about sixty years. During practically all that time, he was located in one locality. He first started on Thames street where the William B. Sherman building is now located and afterward had a shop on the second floor of the present building. He was for a short time located on Broadway, and his final business was on Spring street near Tourou, but his long years in business were on Thames street.

He was a man of a particularly companionable disposition and had a host of friends and customers who stuck with him through thick and thin. His shop was a favorite gathering place and many of his cronies gathered there after business hours to discuss the affairs of the day.

Mr. Allen was long prominent in the Order of Odd Fellows, having joined Rhode Island Lodge in 1868. When Excelsior Lodge was instituted in 1891, he became a charter member and served as Noble Grand in 1893. He had also served as Chief Patriarch of Aquidneck Encampment. He was a charter member of Ocean Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and served it as treasurer for thirty-five years. He was formerly a member of Coronet Council, Royal Arcanum.

He is survived by two sons, Mr. William H. Allen of Wilmington, Del., and Mr. Herbert Allen of Montgomery, Alabama. His wife died about a year ago.

SUPERIOR COURT

The case of Elizabeth Reagan vs. the Newport Electric Corporation went to the jury on Monday. This was an action to recover for injuries alleged to have been received in a trolley accident in Fall River. The defence was to the effect that the negligence was on the part of the Massachusetts Electric and not on that of the Newport Electric Corporation. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$800. This completed Judge Baker's sitting in this Court at this time, and on Tuesday Judge Greene opened a session of the Court without a jury to hear equity and similar cases. The first case was the contested divorce petition of Lavinia Ash vs. Abraham Ash, well known colored people. The case was rather lengthy and was warmly contested.

In the morning there was a conference on the mechanics lien cases against the Newport Industrial Development Company which owns the cigar factory building. It seemed that a decision might be reached to continue the cases for a time.

The Ash divorce case came to an end on Thursday afternoon, when Judge Greene denied the petition, saying that there had been no cruelty and no non-support. The next case was that of Lena Brodsky vs. David Brodsky, the latter being a former Rabbi of the Synagogue here. The petition was granted on the ground of non-support.

Samuel Booth and his son were precipitated into the water of Easton's Pond last Sunday afternoon, when their sailboat capsized. A quick dash by the life guards from the Beach resulted in their rescue before they had suffered greatly, although neither was able to swim. Much excitement was caused during the rescue.

Ex-Mayor Jeremiah P. Mahoney is making good progress toward recovery following his operation at the Newport Hospital.

FRANK P. GOMES

Mr. Frank P. Gomes, for many years connected with the Newport school department and a veteran of the Civil War, died at his home on Charles street on Saturday last after a long illness. He was in his eighty-fifth year, and death was due to causes incident to his advanced age.

Mr. Gomes was born in the Azores Islands, but came to Newport in 1855, following the sea for a short time. He learned the carpenter's trade, and was employed upon a number of school buildings here, being appointed janitor of the Clark Street school in 1882. As that building was for a number of years the office for the superintendent, he served as messenger of the department, which brought him into contact with teachers and others all over the city. After the erection of the new John Clarke School he served as janitor of that building until forced to retire by failing health two years ago.

Mr. Gomes enlisted in the Seventh Rhode Island during the Civil War, and saw nearly three years active service. He was deeply interested in Lawton (Warrior) Post, and was junior vice commander at the time of his death. He is survived by a widow.

MARY PAULINE MUENCHINGER

Miss Mary Pauline Muenchinger, a graduate of the Rogers High School in the Class of 1900, and for many years a teacher in the public schools, died at the Newport Hospital on Tuesday after a long illness. She was obliged to relinquish her duties as a teacher in the John Clarke school during the late winter, and since then had failed steadily.

Miss Muenchinger was a daughter of the late Hermann and Sarah Muenchinger. After graduating from Rogers High School she attended the State Normal School, and was elected a teacher in the public schools in 1904. She was a very popular teacher and was held in the very highest esteem by her associates as well as by her pupils. She is survived by a sister, Miss Ethel Muenchinger of New York.

Miss Gladys P. Bozary and ex-Mayor William MacLeod were united in marriage on Monday, the ceremony being performed in the United Congregational Church by Rev. Harold Stearns (Caprin), assisted by Rev. Roderick MacLeod, brother of the groom. After a wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. MacLeod will make their home in Malden, Mass.

A fire of apparently incendiary origin in a storehouse in the freight yard was the cause of an alarm from box 128 last Monday afternoon. Some roll paper belonging to the Newport Herald was slightly damaged, but the total loss was small. Boys playing about the place are supposed to have been responsible.

Members of St. Paul's Lodge of Masons enjoyed a Past Masters' Night on Monday evening, when former presiding officers filled all the chairs in the Lodge, headed by Past Master Donald E. Spears. Refreshments were served at the close of the evening.

The touring car owned and operated by Commander Greer A. Duncan, U. S. N., was struck by a car driven by Arthur A. Gammell at Spring and Perry streets on Tuesday. Commander and Mrs. Duncan both received painful but not serious injuries.

Steamer New Shoreham suffered an accident to her rubber just after leaving her dock in this city last Sunday, and had to be taken back to Providence for repairs. Her passengers were transferred to the Mount Hope for the return journey.

Several airplanes have already arrived in Newport harbor and there is a possibility that there may be more here in a few days. The Shenandoah was expected to pass over the city on the Fourth of July.

Superintendent and Mrs. Herbert W. Lull are spending their vacation in North Weare, N. H.

FOURTH OF JULY

The plans for the observance of the Fourth in Newport were by no means elaborate. The public celebration under the auspices of the board of aldermen were to consist principally of athletic events, with a band concert in the evening. Only \$500 was appropriated by the city, and this would not go very far. No street parade was scheduled and there was no public fireworks exhibition. However plans were made for entertaining many visitors over the weekend. Thousands were expected at the Beach, and all departments there were in readiness to entertain them.

More fireworks have been on sale in the stores this year than have been seen for some time, and all seemed to be doing a good business, which would insure plenty of noise for the Glorious Fourth. In fact the celebration began early, with firecrackers in all parts of the city. The noise around the Newport Hospital was so great during the early part of the week that Superintendent Baker was obliged to make a public appeal for quiet in that vicinity.

There will be a number of family reunions over the week-end, as many people have practically a three days' vacation at this time. In the summer resident section many entertainments were planned and some elaborate fireworks displays were scheduled for the evening. A gala day was promised at the Wampanoag Golf and Country Club.

NO PHONE TAX

Manager Wright of the telephone company is preparing to send out to all subscribers an announcement that the tax on toll messages will no longer be collected.

While most of the provisions of the new federal tax act became a law with the signature of President Coolidge on June 24 and went into effect immediately or were retroactive, as in the case of federal income taxes, the section doing away with the telephone and telegraph message tax was expressly declared to be effective thirty days after the enactment of the law. This period expired at midnight Wednesday.

"We have a sizeable volume of toll calls to points that are relatively near by," said Mr. Wright, in commenting on the effect of the removal of the tax. "The law provided that there should be a five cent tax on telephone messages for which the toll charges was more than fourteen cents and not more than fifty cents. Where the charge for service was more than fifty cents, the tax was ten cents. On a message to Fall River, for example, for which the toll rate is fifteen cents, a tax of five cents applied, so that the telephone user paid a total of twenty cents. After tonight the charge for such messages will be fifteen cents."

After making a survey of the conditions in Newport, the Hockenburg System of Harrisburg, Pa., recommends the erection of a hotel here, to contain 125 rooms and to cost \$600,000. The project is to be financed by the people of Newport. The report has been received and approved by the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, and it has been voted to start the drive for funds as soon as possible.

The banks closed at 2.00 o'clock on Thursday to remain closed until next Monday at 9.00 o'clock. This was in accordance with the proclamation of Governor Flynn, making Saturday a bank holiday.

Deputy Sheriff Frank P. King has destroyed a large quantity of liquor that was stored at the Newport County Jail following its seizure. Some liquor stored at the Police Station has also been destroyed.

Mr. George B. Smith observed the eighty-fifth anniversary of his birth on Wednesday. In spite of his advanced years he is still young in heart and as spry as many a younger man.

PORTSMOUTH

(From our regular correspondent)

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chase of Quaker Hill are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son.

Mr. Alexander Boone is building a new cottage at Bristol Ferry.

Mrs. Arthur A. Sherman has gone to Rutland, Mass., where she will remain for a time with her husband, Senator Arthur A. Sherman.

An artesian well is being sunk and a cellar dug for a new house for Mrs. Letourneau on Bristol Ferry Road. This house will be on land recently purchased from Miss Sarah J. Eddy.

Mr. William B. Mott has returned to his home on East Main Road, after spending some time at the Newport Hospital, where he received treatment.

Improvements and repairs are being made at the Bristol Ferry Inn, which has been converted into a club house, and is now known as the Pocasset Country Club. A small golf course has been prepared, and more holes are to be added as soon as possible.

Miss Gertrude Bishop is spending the week with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Bishop.

Miss Margaret Lawrence, who recently graduated from the City Hospital in Fall River, is spending her vacation with her sister, Mrs. James Hervey Handy and Mr. Handy at their home on East Main Road. Miss Lawrence has accepted a position and will soon take up her new duties.

Mr. Charles A. Carr has been confined to his home by illness. Miss Marjorie Gibson has been substituting for him in his grocery business.

Announcements have been received of the marriage at the Holy Trinity Church of Tiverton of Miss Pauline Anthony, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George I. Anthony of Tiverton, and Mr. Rudolph Horton Kohberg. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Cyril Harris, the rector. The double ring service was used.

Mrs. Joseph Cross of Tiverton, formerly of this town, who has been ill for the past five months, was able to ride to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Chase, on the East Main Road, recently.

Mrs. H. Chester Hedley, her daughter Eva, and her son Henry of South Norfolk, Va., are visiting Mr. Hedley's father, Mr. Henry Hedley, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Borden on Hedley street.

Plans are being made for the annual lawn party of the Methodist Episcopal Church on Wednesday, June 7, at the parish house.

News has been received of the death of Mr. Joseph Henry Fish of Fall River. Mr. Fish was a native of this town, being a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. David Fish.

Mr. George Wood of Sprague street, who recently graduated from Wentworth Institute in Cambridge, Mass., has gone to South America as foreman of a construction company.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)

Parish Supper

The St. Columba's Guild of the Berkeley Memorial Church met on Thursday this week instead of on Friday, owing to the Fourth of July falling on that day. A parish supper in charge of Mrs. Reston Peckham was served.

About thirty persons attended the picnic of the Oliphant Reading Club which was held at the home of Miss Charlotte Chase. A luncheon was served at noon, consisting of sandwiches, cake, fruit, candy, lemonade, and coffee. Games were played and an old-fashioned spelling match was held.

Ex-Mayor Frederick P. Garrettsen has assumed a man's size job as head of a committee to raise a fund of \$100,000 for the Newport Hospital. However, Mr. Garrettsen is a man that can do it, and he has a worthy cause in which to devote his energy. There is no question but that the Hospital needs the money, and that the results attained are well worth the money invested.

The annual Field Day of the Newport County Farm Bureau will be held on August 5th at the Newport County Fair Grounds.

The summer schedules on the trolley lines are in effect.

Mr. T. T. Pitman is on his way home from Alaska.

FINDING THE LOST TWINS

By CORONA REMINGTON

(C. 1924, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"Mother, Bobby took more than his share of the ginger cookies. He's a pig! Ole hateful—grrrr!"

Little Betty Ryerson giggled her baby teeth and stamped her foot, her usually sunny face flushed and distressed with anger.

"What a temper you are!" laughed Mr. Wilkes.

"They always wait until someone is calling to make a scene," said pretty Mrs. Ryerson as she beckoned for Bobby to come up.

Bobby deliberated at first as to whether he would obey, but a second look at his mother's face caused him to make a hasty decision and dropping his toy engine he trotted clumsily across the lawn toward the porch.

"Bobby, how many cookies did you eat?"

"Two," he answered belligerently. "Is that all?"

"Is that all? Bobby, look at me."

"Well, I ate two an—an—two more. An' what're you goin' to do about it? They're inside me now—all swallowed."

"That only left one for Betty. Don't you think it was very selfish of you to take your sister's cookie?"

Bobby looked over toward his sister who had at that moment given a high pitched squeal of triumph and stuck out an impish, an unbecomingly taunting little pink tongue.

"Now I can have two more, can't I Mother—An' Bobby can't have any?"

"Yes, dear," answered the weary parent as Betty went capering kitchenward. "And, Bobby, go back to your train and don't say a word to Betty when she comes out."

"Twins seem to be a handful," sympathized Mr. Wilkes.

"Especially when their father's dead," added Mrs. Ryerson.

"I swear it is hard. Has he been—have you had the whole responsibility long?"

"Three years. It seems a lifetime. If I had known—"

"You would still have been glad you had them."

"Oh, yes, yes," she assured him hurriedly. "I couldn't live without Bobby and Betty."

"Where've they gone?" she said suddenly. "I know they're in mischief as soon as they're quiet."

In the falling shadows two little figures in white could be dimly seen in the corner of the yard.

"Hush, cryin', Bobby," came Betty's little treble across the still air. "I can't give you one o' my cookies 'cause Mother'd be mad, but I can let you bite mouthfuls out of it."

She held toward the eager boy who gleefully accepted the compromise and a moment later the two happy little brown heads were leaning close over a toy train.

"You can't stay cross with them," whispered Mrs. Ryerson.

"Cross with them," echoed Wilkes happily. "I think they're the most fascinating youngsters I've ever seen and you know, Mary, we haven't known each other long, but I wish you'd—"

"You're dear, Frank, but you know I told you I couldn't."

"But why not?" he drew his chair closer and took her hand in his. "Why not, Mary?" he pleaded. "Don't you feel you know me well enough to risk it? You can write to my home town and ask anybody."

"Oh, it isn't that. I'm afraid you don't know me well enough."

"What more is there to know? I love you and the twins, too, and I want you. Isn't that enough?"

"I—I often wonder why you came out here," said Mary.

"It's a long story," he sighed, "but if you would feel more satisfied—"

"I wish you would," she answered.

Wilkes sat up and was silent for a moment, then began his story:

"I had a young sister who ran away and married a worthless fellow she met at a dance, and came out to Santa Monica fifty miles from here to live. Two years later she died leaving twin babies. From the day of her death her husband was a changed man and did his best to care for the children and make a home for them. He had an excellent nurse who was almost a mother to them and things seemed to be straightening out when he died of typhoid fever. I came out here to find those children. They are not in Santa Monica nor are they in any orphan asylum in the state."

"But why have you been staying here in Pascal?" she asked when he had finished.

"Oh, I have interest in an orange grove near here and then I met you—"

After a moment of silence she laid her hand gently on his sleeve. "I'm so sorry," she sympathized. "But I must leave you now. Won't you excuse me? Good night. Come tomorrow, won't you?"

She vanished into the house and left Wilkes standing there alone. He looked vacantly at the chair she had just left, at the door through which she had disappeared, then walked slowly off the porch and out the gate. He lived somehow through the next

day until the evening when he went again to the little cottage.

"Now, we're going to get everything straightened out," he began, "and first I want you to tell me why you ran away last night."

"Oh, Frank, it's too dreadful. You'll never speak to me again."

Her hands trembled in his.

"Nonsense, dear, you couldn't do anything really wrong so try to be calm about it."

"Oh, it's too dreadful! I've deceived you, I'm not a widow!"

"You're not what!" he dropped her hand and backed off as if struck by a blow.

"No. I—I never was married."

"You never were what! Mary. Make yourself clear!"

"I am making it clear, but you can't understand. I came to California for my mother's health six years ago. She died when we were living at Santa Monica. Our next-door neighbor was John Mead the father of Bobby and Betty. I was with them constantly and after mother died I simply could not leave them; and when John died I took them. He asked me to notify his people but because I was so afraid of losing them I did not do it and fearing that they might still find me I left Santa Monica and came here. You'll never understand. You'll never forgive me, but the babies were like my own and I couldn't give them up. And I called myself a widow because—well, because I had always wanted to be married and then, too, I thought it would create less comment and consequently less investigation."

She was crying quite freely now and he soothed her gently.

"Dear," he said after a while. "You'll never know how glad I am there wasn't another man in the case and as to the twins, I knew right along they were Jeanette's babies. I ferreted that out in no time but couldn't bring myself to take them away."

"Oh, Frank, oh, Frank, how hard it is to hide anything in this world," she sighed.

"You're right. You can't even hide the fact that you love me," he declared.

"I don't believe I really want to," she answered.

And a moment later the two on the porch were startled by a shrill little voice in the doorway. "Oh, Betty, come quick! The big man's kissin' Mother," and turning around they saw a scantily clad little figure hurrying up the big stairway.

Many Familiar Things Difficult to Describe

There are many things in everyday life which we find difficult to describe. For instance, how many people can describe the difference in flavor between tea and coffee? It sounds simple, but it requires the services of an expert in beverages to do so.

Dictionary descriptions are considered to define an object so accurately that no other description is admissible, and in most cases the information is conclusive, remarks London Tit-Bits. But take the word violin, which the dictionary describes as "a four-stringed musical instrument played with a bow." If this information were supplied to a Pictorial Islander and he were asked to draw the instrument—assuming, of course, that he had never seen a violin—the result would be alarming.

Only a mathematician can describe a spiral staircase; most people attempt to do so by a circular movement made with the finger.

Every one who has seen a concertina knows it, but the chances are that an attempt to describe the instrument would hopelessly confuse 99 out of every 100 people.

In most descriptions one has to call in the assistance of comparison. The description of flowers is impossible without a standard—which must be well known—as a basis of visual comparison.

Opening London Bridge

Fifteen dollars is the cost of the operation each time the bascules of the Tower bridge in London are opened to allow a vessel to pass up or down the river. Hydraulic power is used to raise and lower the bascules, but the chances of the engines suddenly collapsing are almost negligible. The bridge has been working for nearly 30 years, but there has never been a serious mishap. If one set of engines is not working smoothly, the second set is resorted to while an inspection of the other engines is carried out.

Occasionally there are humorous incidents as the bascules are about to be raised. Dogs accompanying their owners sometimes make a sudden dash to cross the bascules after the ropes hawking traffic have been fixed in place. As the roadway rises the dogs make desperate efforts to reach the top, and continue their struggles till finally, as generally happens, they roll down into the roadway.

Only once, many years ago, did a dog succeed in racing up the incline and actually reaching the top. There the animal clung tenaciously till the bascules were lowered, when it took a flying leap over the intervening space and continued its way over the bridge.

Masterpiece in Danger

Due to the lack of care since the war, the famous Cologne cathedral, which was begun in 1213 and required more than 640 years for completion, is menaced by the ravages of the weather, according to the Central Cathedral Building association. It will cost about \$15,000 a month to do the repair work, and the only way the association can see to raise the amount of money is through a lottery, so permission to run one for that purpose is asked.

CARRION BIRDS OF AFRICA ARE GREEDY

Blacken Sky Before Hunter's Bullet Kills Prey.

No description can convey to one who has not seen it anything approaching a full idea of the numbers and prompt efficiency of the buzzards and kites and other carrion birds of Africa.

One shoots a zebra, say, for the safari dinner. Before the echoes of the shot have died, while the zebra yet stutters in his tracks, black dots in the heavens are dropping with folded wings to the spot and from miles around literally hundreds of others, observing the first, are hastening toward the focus of interest.

By the time the men have finished skinning the zebra and cutting out the desirable meat the little group on the plains is surrounded on all sides.

Hundreds of the great birds have gathered on the ground in a close-drawn ring as near as they have dared—sometimes as close as 20 or 30 feet. They lope in ungainly impatience and they all hold their wings half outspread in readiness. Many hundreds of others, whose judgment of the strategic position so advises them, soar in short circles a few score yards overhead.

So many are they that they actually almost obscure the sky and so crowded that when one pauses to listen one can hear the stiff harsh scrape of pinions as they jostle one another. And from all points of the heavens more are eagerly hastening.

The meat distributed, the little band of men withdraws, leaving a carcass, stripped of skin and the best of the meat, to be sure, but still a recognizable dead zebra. Then the birds swoop. They drop like plummets, checking their fall only at the last instant by a spread of the wings; they rise from the circle round about and beat frantically across the little intervening space. The roar of air through the pinion feathers is like a great waterfall.

The place where lies the zebra disappears beneath a heaving, fighting brown mass, tossing like tide rips of the sea. A myriad of these just too late shove and crowd and flop and squawk around the periphery. There are generally a few philosophers who realize their tardiness sufficiently to stand to one side in disgruntled disappointment.

And then, while one still looks, the tossing and the heaving die down. The great birds draw suddenly to one side or flop heavily to roost on the nearby trees. Where only a few seconds ago a zebra lay on the plains, now are only the bones of a skeleton, cleaned white and smooth.

It is incredible. The waiting jackals, venturing in at last, must gain only the satisfaction of smell—and very little of that.—Saturday Evening Post.

Surprise for Socrates

If Socrates of ancient Greece were to revisit this world and come to America he would see many things that would not surprise him very much. They had things similar in Greece in his day.

He would see churches, but they had temples also in Athens. He would see prisons, statehouses, shops, granaries, dwelling houses and the like, but all of these in one form or another they had in Athens.

The thing that would surprise Mr. Socrates would be that building which is usually among the largest and handsomest in every community—the public school.

Of course, they taught school in Socrates' day and had education.

But these things were then a privilege; now they are considered duty.

Then education was the luxury of the few; now it is the necessity of the many.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Eric's Vanished Colony

Eric the Red, supposed to have been born about 950, was a Norseman and the colonizer of Greenland. He fled from his native country under a charge of homicide and settled in Iceland. Another killing forced him to leave Iceland and he went to Greenland, which had been discovered about a century earlier, but had never been settled. In 985 Eric returned to Norway to recruit colonists for a colony in Greenland. He named the chief town Gardar.

After flourishing for about 400 years the colony completely vanished, and no trace of it has ever been found. Eric's son, Lief Ericsson, is supposed to have landed on the New England coast in about the year 1000.—Detroit News.

His Careless Ways

"When you found you hadn't your fare did the conductor make you get off and walk?" asked the inquisitive man.

"Only get off," was the sad reply. "He didn't seem to care whether I walked or sat down."—Christian Evangelist.

Passing Judgment

Junk Man (at door)—Have you any empty beer bottles to sell?

Woman (very sour looking)—Do I look as though I drank beer?

Junk Man—Perhaps you have some empty vinegar bottles.

More Prosaic Explanation

She—Yes, I have for some time known that you love me.

He—Dare I hope that it is your feelings that have told me so?

She—No, it's your sister.

Incas Use Coca Leaves When on Long Jaunts

When the Spaniards first came to the highlands of South America they found many strange things being done by the couple of million inhabitants who lived all the way from what is now Ecuador to the northern part of Chile. These people smoked copper, wore cloth, built houses of heavy masonry, embalmed dead bodies and used gold for household cooking, eating and drinking vessels. This last was their undoing, for while they put a value on gold only as something to use like any other metal, the Spaniards prized it as we do and went crazy over it.

These people had a large sheep they used for packing, but it was too small for a riding animal and not very swift so all the swift errands were performed by runners. It is said that the inca king each day ate fresh fish caught from the sea and hurried to him by relays of fast runners. Incredible records were made by these men, who had been trained from infancy almost to run.

The high altitude develops huge lung power after generations have been bred in it, but for you and me it makes for short-windedness. But the people who are born and brought up in the rarefied air are short and stocky and with very large lungs. They lived in a country ranging from 10,000 to 14,000 feet high with mountains running up at intervals to over 22,000 feet.

All were—and are yet—invertebrate users of coca. This is leaves from the tree of the plant from which coca is extracted. For long feats of endurance they took a small package of these leaves and constantly kept a wad of them in their mouths wrapped around a small bit of unslaked lime to free the coca and other alkaloids contained in the coca leaves.

One American doctor who investigated the subject and wrote a large book on it and a famous American writer (Doctor Monzans) claim that coca used in this fashion appears to free great reserves of strength and is not attended with the pernicious results following use of the drug coca, which has not the balancing chemicals found in the entire leaf. He that as it may, the Indian runners and packers used and still use this leaf when on their long jaunts.—Adventure Magazine.

Hebrew Language

Owing to the efforts of Ben Yehudah, an enthusiast for Jewish nationalism, the ancient Hebrew is being revived. This language was not spoken even so late as the time of Christ. In those days the inhabitants of Judea spoke Aramaic. For more than forty years Ben Yehudah worked. Besides all his propaganda in the schools, in the press and on the platform he set to work on a tremendous lexicon or thesaurus in ten volumes, almost as great a work as the great Oxford dictionary, on which a corps of English scholars have been at work for a generation. He died with that work uncompleted, but so far advanced that his disciples can readily finish it. Most of the Jews in the Holy Land now speak Hebrew and are proud to call it their "mother tongue." The British government, which holds a mandate over Palestine under the treaty of Versailles, recognizes Hebrew as an official language and publishes a Hebrew copy of all legal governmental papers.

Strindberg's Genius

Genius, in the case of Strindberg, is the capacity for dramatizing infinite pains. There is no major ache, whether of psychic or toe, that does not claim its moment of his enthusiasm. Life, to him, is the panorama of a great and encompassing colic. His tragedy does not so much purge the emotions and leave in its wake the beauty that is over the residuum of profound sorrow, as consipitate hope, and resolution, and human faith. Where there is the working dramatist of tragedy, Strindberg is the tragedian of mocking drama. He looks on the world as a child looks at the skeleton of some prehistoric monster, simultaneously beset by awe and disbelief and seeking relief from its bewilderment in a nervous and unconvincing laughter.—George Jean Nathan in the American Mercury.

Preparedness

Willie was under orders never to go in swimming. And mother meant to see that he obeyed. So one day she became suspicious.

"Willie, your clothes are wet," she said. "You have been in the water again."

"Yes, mother, I went in to save Charlie Jones."

"My noble darling! Did you jump in after him?"

"No, mother. I jumped in first so as to be there when he fell in."—Youth's Companion.

Blasting Words

Invertebrate Correspondent (about to post yet another scathing criticism of a newspaper's policy)—What do you think of that, my dear? Pretty hot, eh?

Devoted Spouse—Splendid, George! Do you think they will dare publish the paper in the morning?—London Opinion.

Not Alone

The lecturer had been describing some of the sights he had seen abroad. "There are some spectacles," he said, "that one never forgets." "I wish you would tell me where I can get a pair," exclaimed an old lady in the audience. "I am always forgetting mine."—Punch Bowl.

MONUMENT TO MARK VALOR ON THE SEA

Shrine on Potomac for Navy and Merchant Sailors.

Washington.—A new shrine to American valor at sea is to take its place soon among the monuments and memorials here in the nation's capital to the great dead of America. Wrought in bronze, it will stand at the brink of the peaceful Potomac, that the river may bear with it to the sea a message of remembrance to those who have gone down in ships for the flag, whether in men-of-war or pludding merchantmen.

Across the wide river, high among the rolling Virginia hills, are the clustering shafts of Arlington National cemetery, where many who died heroic deaths rest amid their military honors. The monument will be built by popular subscription. It will cost \$500,000 or more. The site has been set aside by law and the form of the memorial itself has been decided upon by the members of the committees who are, for the most part, men who have served America on the sea.

No Such Monument.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske (retired), chairman of the committee in charge, said:

"There is no such monument anywhere in the world. There is no monument that attests any appreciation by men and women of the dangers which the men of the sea have braved or the conquest of these dangers which they have achieved. There is no visible reminder of our debt to the men of the sea which has welded widely separated countries into a coherent world.

"Though monuments to military commanders adorn selected spots in all the civilized countries of the earth, only a few monuments to naval men exist, and virtually all of these commemorate war achievements only. The long and hazardous voyages of merchant seamen who made the ocean safe for commerce and spread civilization over the earth, though told in song and story, have never received the recognition which all men know to be the highest—that of an enduring monument, erected on some exalted spot, where it can be seen of men.

"Such a tribute it is the intent of the Navy and Marine Memorial association to render the men of the sea; but it will memorialize, as well, those from whom the supreme sacrifice was not required, but who braved the same dangers as those from whom it was required, and stood equally ready to make it. It says to the countless millions who have profited by their work that they must not forget that work or neglect the men who did it.

Deserved Tribute.

"So, while this monument symbolizes the grandeur of the sea, it powerfully suggests the grandeur of the seaman's art, which has made a conquest of the sea and marked a myriad of paths cross its forbidding waters. And it calls upon every one to visualize what seamen have done for him, and to pay a rightful tribute to those who, through all the dim centuries of the distant past, have gone down to the sea in ships, and have done their business in great waters."

Associated with Admiral Fiske on the executive committee are Walter F. Fifth, treasurer; William F. Morgan, Jr., secretary; Anna M. Graham, Col. Robert M. Thompson, Col. Edward A. Simpson, Ray C. Shepherd and Herbert N. Dayson, headquarters of the committee being New York city. The honorary national committee is headed by Secretary Wilbur of the navy as chairman, and includes Assistant Secretary Theodore Roosevelt, Admiral Leigh O. Palmer, president of the Emergency Fleet corporation; Maj. Gen. John A. Lejeune, commandant of the Marine corps, and Rear Admiral William S. Benson, U. S. N., retired, of the shipping board.

British Expert Reveals Oil Secret at Death

London.—A method of eliminating sulphur from shale oil, thus making it available for full lubricative and illuminating purposes, was discovered by Professor Buris, who recently died, apparently from overwork connected with his investigations, according to the Daily Mail.

He had been employed for years by the government in experimental work at Kimeridge, Dorsetshire, where there are considerable shale deposits and after heartbreaking efforts discovered a process whereby he was able to reduce the sulphur content of the oil to less than 1 per cent, which was below the government's requirement.

Not satisfied with this, he continued his researches, despite warnings that he was overtaxing his health, and seemed on the eve of achieving complete elimination of sulphur when he died. When virtually on his deathbed he disclosed the secret process which, if it proves applicable on a practical scale, says the paper, will open vast sources of valuable oil for Great Britain.

Deer Increasing

San Francisco.—California has a population of 300,000 to 400,000 deer, according to estimates of the California fish and game commission and the United States forest service. In the national forest alone, chiefly in northern and central California, the deer are estimated to number 185,000. Deer are increasing despite the fact that hunters each year kill 20,000 bucks and mountain lions kill at least 50,000.

MASTER CROOKS ARE SNARED BY CAMERA

Tricks to Circumvent Police Photographers Futile.

New York.—A photograph studio, the largest and most up-to-date in the world, with a clientele of more than 50,000 persons and electrical equipment for developing photographs with lightning rapidity, has become one of the most important adjuncts of the New York police department.

Tricks of criminals to circumvent police photographers have become so futile that the old-time requirement that four detectives hold a prisoner for a pose is no longer necessary. The only delay nowadays is caused by vain women who powder and rouge or by "sheiks" who slick their hair.

Paris police not long ago sent over here a photograph of a man named "Hussey." New York police immediately recognized the portrait as that of the notorious "Dapper" Dan Collins, despite the fact that when photographed in Paris he had thrust his head forward to give a distorted image.

The so-called "Diamond bank robbery," in which two bank messengers were shot to death by a gang of holdup men, was solved with the aid of the police studio. One of the gang was known, and within five hours 4,000 copies of his picture were sent to police in all parts of the country. Fingerprints accompanied the portraits. A few days later Barlow M. Diamond, one of the gang, was recognized and caught in Cleveland.

But even more striking was the case of a trusted bookkeeper who disappeared when his accounts were found to be \$20,000 short. Police sent his portrait broadcast.

Three months later, in an obscure western town, the fugitive was recognized and arrested by the town's lone motorcycle policeman.

Grant's St. Louis Home Will Be Made Memorial

St. Louis, Mo.—Dilapidated, its shutters nailed tight, its walls spattered with glaring slurs, such is the present condition of the quaint red brick building here in which President Grant spent several happy years of his life.

In this building the great military leader, then a lieutenant, married Miss Julia T. Dent in 1848, and here he lived for several years following his graduation from West Point, when assigned to Jefferson barracks.

Here is planned a shrine to St. Louis' son, a home for mementos of his life and a headquarters for patriotic societies and organizations that care to use it.

Solicitation of relics of pre-Civil-war days and later years, which will remind visitors of Grant's greatness, already has begun.

The property, acquired by John H. Gundlach of St. Louis, president of the Grant-Dent Memorial association, was turned over by him to the association and a campaign has been launched to raise \$10,000 that the old house may be restored.

Jills Outnumber Jacks by 2,000,000 in England

London.—It is well known that there is a heavy majority of the fair sex in this country—an excess of nearly 2,000,000 was revealed by the census of 1921—but little, if anything, is known as to the distribution of this surplus, says the Daily Mail. In Scotland, it is known, there were only 844 males to 1,451 females, or over 17 of the latter to 10 of the former. At Beith in the west, 12,553 females to only 7,511 males.

But there were places where the masculine superiority in numbers was almost equally pronounced. Tilbury had only 8,651 females to 5,959 males, so that for every ten Jills there were no fewer than sixteen Jacks, while Cheriton, in Kent, had 4,200 males and only 2,784 females.

Sussex was the county with the highest proportion of females, there being 1,274 of them for every 1,000 males, while Monmouth, at the other end of the scale, had only 940 to 1,000 males.

Charon Runs Ferry in Valley of Tennessee

Courtland, Miss.—Charon has been found. His name is John Schofield. The River Styx, in this case, is Coney Fork at the foot of the Tennessee mountains far from the towns and cities.

Few roads have been cut through the mountains and the sparsely settled country provided mainly horseback trails. The cemetery of the county is some ten miles from the center of population on a plateau girdled by towering hills.

"Uncle John," as Mr. Schofield is best known, holds two flat bottom boats lashed together, in readiness for the last journey of his neighbors. On the bottom of one boat rests the coffin and in the other the boatman stands and guides the twin craft down the fast-running stream. The funeral party follows on foot along the banks.

Uncle John also furnishes the coffins. They are hand-made and hand-polished and are highly prized by bereaved families.

He also is a bee raiser. His surplus of honey is stored in his surplus coffins.

Reduce Heavy Apple Loss by Wrapping

Early Picked Fruit Very Susceptible to Scald.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Heavy losses to the apple industry from apple scald can be reduced very materially, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. If certain practices in preparing the fruit for storage and market are followed, apple scald is one of the most serious storage and market diseases of the apple and has an important bearing on all market operations during the latter half of the storage season. Susceptibility to scald varies with the season and with orchard conditions and management. Early-picked and poorly-colored fruit is extremely susceptible to scald, while well-colored, well-matured apples are more resistant to the disease.

A summary of the practical results obtained on scald control in a series of experiments conducted by the department is given in a new bulletin just issued as Farmers' Bulletin No. 1880. It includes brief descriptions of the effect of maturity of the fruit, soil moisture, temperature, delayed storage, aeration, oiled wrappers, and the direct application of oils and waxes to the apple, and states the relative merits of these different treatments in the control of scald.

Oiled wrappers are the most complete preventive of scald that has been found. They have eliminated the disease as a market factor in all but two of the eighty commercial tests that have been made. Low temperature and prompt cooling of the fruit are of first importance in delaying the development of scald.

A copy of the bulletin may be secured, as long as the supply lasts, from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Losses of Butterfat

Losses of butterfat in separating skim milk from cream on the farm may be traced to one or more of the following causes, according to C. A. Iverson of the department of dairying at Iowa State college.

Low Speed of the Separator.—Always run the separator at least as fast as the speed which is given on the handle of the machine.

Cold Milk.—Milk should be at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Dirty Bowl.—The separator must be washed every time it is used, not only because of economy, but also because it is impossible to produce a good quality of cream with a dirty separator.

Worn Bearings.—Loose disks and other mechanical defects often cause losses of butterfat. The machine should be kept clean and well oiled.

Feasible Plan Outlined for Seeding Grass Plot

Where it is desired to seed timothy, red clover and redtop with oats, the following seed mixture, per acre has proved satisfactory: Timothy, eight pounds; red clover, seven pounds, and redtop, five pounds. This mixture may be seeded with the oats, provided the drill is equipped to seed both grain and grass at the same time. It is not well to seed more than two bushels per acre of oats, and better results may be expected if not more than six pecks of oats are used. Heavier seeding of oats tends to injure the young grass plants. Unless it is known that red clover will give good results on your land, it might be well to add two pounds of alsike clover to the mixture.—H. J. Garber, West Virginia College of Agriculture.

Farm Hint

The protein content of sudan grass hay is not high and for that reason it is not very satisfactory for a dairy herd.

A pint of formalin on the seed oats may mean a gain of 500 pints of grain.

Home gardening pays in health as well as produce.

No legume-growing farmer is likely to go bankrupt, for he is constantly adding to his bank account; that is, his soil reserves.

Oats raised in the United States constitute one-third of the total crop of that grain grown in six leading grain-growing countries in the world.

The lettuce patch may be utilized for root crops as it is a leaf crop and into the lettuce patch may go early turnips, a second or third planting of carrots, beets or Swiss chard.

Watch for bugs spray currant and gooseberry bushes for lice and worms. Keep an eye out for cabbage butterflies and dig for cutworms where a small plant is wilted with no visible

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Repairing Damage Done Shade Trees

Farmers' Bulletin Outlines Methods to Be Followed in Mending Breaks.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The extensive injury and destruction of trees of all kinds during recent storms has brought many inquiries to the United States Department of Agriculture regarding the proper methods to be followed in repairing the damage done. The following suggestions are made by the department.

The first thing that should be done is to remove such large broken branches as are new, or may become, a menace to life and property; this is usually best done by cutting at the point where broken. Attention should then be given to injuries on the main trunk. If limbs have been split, or partially split, from the main trunk, all splintered wood about the wound should be removed with a sharp gouge and mallet, if not so situated that it can be sawed off. The scar should be smoothed in the manner indicated in Farmers' Bulletin 1178, Tree Surgery, and treated as an open cavity, or as a large surface wound, as the case may necessitate.

Attention to Branches. Attention should next be given to repairing the injuries on the larger branches in a similar manner, and last of all to the smaller branches. Sometimes when a limb is broken away the tree is so weakened at the point of breakage that it may again break in a severe wind, and to obviate this the top must be pruned back more or less severely. In case of split crotches, the advice given in Farmers' Bulletin 1178 should be followed regarding the general treatment, including bolting through and above the crack.

In cases of estates where a great amount of injury has occurred, and only a comparatively small force is available for repairing the damage, the final cutting of long stubs can be conveniently left for a time, but wounds or breaks on the main trunk, or close to it, should be attended to promptly. In any case before warm weather arrives.

It is not necessary to fill cavities. It is better in most cases to leave them open. All bare cuts should be immediately covered with some good antiseptic and waterproof paint. It will not be necessary to specially treat the ends of long stubs that are to be removed close to the trunk later in the season.

Avoid Climbing Spurs. In no part of repair work should climbing spurs be used on a tree. Spur marks cause injuries through which it is possible for disease and decay germs to enter and cause damage. In some cases more severe than would have developed from the original simple break. For details of treatment of all scars and wounds send for a copy of Farmers' Bulletin 1178, which can be obtained from the office of publications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Remember that prevention is better than cure. The open wound of today becomes the decayed spot of next year and the deep rotten cavity of ten years from now. It is better to spend a few days or dollars in careful repair work now than hundreds of dollars for extensive tree surgery in 1930.

Sweet Clover of Great Value as Pasture Crop

The advantages of sweet clover are: It is easily grown, does well on poor, low, washed land; improves soil; withstands drought; yields big first year; starts up early second year; provides pasture throughout the season; is high in protein; does not bloat; and does not winterkill readily.

The disadvantages of sweet clover are that it encroaches on and reduces yield of the grain pasture crop, and that it produces rather coarse hay in second year.

Where a finer quality of hay is desired, one should cut the sweet clover with the grain the first year. It is comparable to first cutting of alfalfa with respect to quality at that stage. However, we have found sweet clover of greatest value to us as pasture because of its earliness and because of the fact that it remains sweet and green when blue grass falls, says a writer in an exchange. In contrast to other years we have practically not touched our hay supply during summer or fall, as twenty-five acres of splendid sweet clover were available to the cows at the close of the grain harvest.

Burning Cornstalks and Straw Is Wasting Humus

Gradually farming prosperity has moved from east to west. No soil can long stand such wasteful methods as burning cornstalks and straw. Ash is a good fertilizer, to be sure, especially for potato land, but humus is wasted when plant substance is burned. Soils are more in need of humus than of ash, especially in the old farming sections.

One can buy fertilizer to supply the soil with the elements found in ashes, but one cannot afford to buy humus. That must be grown and worked into the soil. Humus makes the soil retain its proper working consistency. It helps hold moisture in a drought. It helps take off surplus water in a flood. It prevents soil from baking hard. Nothing can take the place of humus. Work the straw and cornstalks into the soil.

House Dress Made for General Wear

Modern Garment Is More Efficient Than "Wrapper" of Long Ago.

Almost unrecognizable as the descendant of the old-fashioned "wrapper," the modern house dress has a place all its own among the "ready-to-wears," notes a fashion writer in the Kansas City Star.

But the house dress of today—or, as it is sometimes called, the bungalow apron, the porch dress, the wash dress or the tub dress—is not only more appealing to the eye than the staid old wrapper was; it's much more efficient, too. A "wrapper" which was just what the name implies, something a woman wrapped about her any old way, admittedly had no esthetic value; and it wasn't even utilitarian, for it was sloppy, cumbersome and awkward. The house dress, on the other hand, is not only comfortable and becoming, but fashionable and economical as well.

Since a house dress is made primarily for service, it is well to select a good one that will keep its shape, and will not fade when it is laundered. Gingham is probably the favorite material, for time has shown it to be durable and washable, as well as decidedly wearable. It comes in such a wide variety of colors, both soft and brilliant, and in so many patterns,



Two-Piece Dress in Stripes of Green, Tan and Blue.

that you are sure to be able to find what you want.

Apron gingham is a cheap grade, suitable for aprons, and sometimes used for house dresses. It is rather loosely woven, and is likely to shrink badly when washed. Domestic gingham is similar to apron gingham, of about the same price, and is suitable for house dresses. French gingham and zephyr gingham are better grades.

Tissues and velvets are other popular house dress materials and of late satin has been much used. It is one of the most charming house dress materials, for it is soft and feminine, as well as inexpensive, and it lends itself well to the little individual touches of embroidery or other handwork which give the plainest frock individuality.

Colors in general are best when bright and cheery. They should, however, be becoming.

Style as well as color and material plays an important part in the house dress. The one-piece slip-on styles are most practical, since they are both easy to put on and easy to launder and iron. But garments need not look "house-dressy" just because they are made in this simple style. As a matter of fact, many women go "down town" in their house dresses nowadays, and feel well dressed.

White Popular for Chic Duds for Summer Wear

White has indeed come into its own and some of the most fascinating clothes for summer wear are made entirely of white—white wool coats with ermine collars or neckties of white fox, simple little frocks of crepe de chine and knitted dresses or the one-piece and sweater. An unusual sport coat seen recently was of white wool knitted in fancy stripes that went horizontally across the short garment. The collar and cuffs and bottom of the coat were edged with a wide border of hooked white wool.

Wear Initials on Shoes

Girls, don't wear your heart on your sleeve, put your initial on your shoes. That's the latest fad to lay siege to London and Paris, and which is just being introduced to America. The initials are large, usually plain, of silver, gold, or enamel.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* on the wrapper all these years just to protect the coming generations. Do not be deceived. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

Never attempt to relieve your baby with a remedy that you would use for yourself.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Things to Know About Buying Lace Edgings

There is nothing daintier than a bit of lace edging for trimming your undergarments. By its use, you avoid any overateness which lace insertion might give, and at the same time give your lingerie a look of femininity.

Before you attempt to buy lace edging, you should, of course, be able to distinguish it from the other kinds of laces. Lace edging has one straight edge and one scalloped edge—where insertion and bending both have two straight edges. Insertion is used between two edges of cloth, between two strips of lace or insertion or with beading. Beading you will know by its openings, large enough to permit ribbon to run through it. Edging, of course, is purely ornamental.

In buying lace edging, be sure that the straight side is finished with a strong thread that is not broken anywhere. See that the pattern is joined together firmly, and beware of fine threads that are likely to break in a short time. Choose a quality similar to that of the material on which you intend to use it. The best beading, you will find, is always made with firm, even threads, and the threads forming the openings are fastened tightly to the threads forming the edges. The lace edgings that have the least number of picots used in finishing the scalloped edge launder best. A picot, as you probably know, is a tiny loop on the edge of the lace scallop.

Edging that is about one-half inch wide will, as a rule, make the daintiest edging for undergarments, when beading is to be used with it. If it is to be used alone, a wider type of edging may be effective. But above all, do not get edging that is narrower than your beading. And remember that too much lace, or lace that is too wide, will spoil the appearance of your garments.

Women Still Can Find Many Uses for Ammonia

More and more the woman of today is finding out that her grandmother was not far wrong in her claim that ammonia was useful for keeping the home a sweet, clean place, with little trouble and expense.

Ammonia reliably prepared has wonderful power to cleanse and make sanitary yet it is simple and safe to use. It is a great help in dishwashing. It dissolves grease like magic, and makes glass and china fairly shine. And for generations, women have known the power in ammonia to make clothes whiter with less work.

Ammonia has definite fertilizing value. A few drops occasionally put in the water when watering plants will make them grow. It is a thorough remedy to rid the house of vermin and other pests. It is a water-softener, and may be used in the bath. It is fine, too, for cleansing the tub.

Two Useful Purposes

Successful business men judge you and use you for one of two purposes: Either to boost business or for company.

Produce Best Laws

The best laws, the noblest examples, are produced for the benefit of the good from the crimes of other men.

Bread Has Individuality

It is only in the villages that bread has individuality; and it takes all kinds of individuals to make a world.

Street Dress of Navy Flat Crepe for Summer



This charming little street dress is of navy flat crepe, with jabots, collar and cuffs of white crepe canton trimmed with leather belt and self-covered buttons. It is worn with a hat of dark-brown straw, interwoven with ecru georgette.

Tailored Frock Ideas of Interest to Women

In discussing the tailored frock and its place in the mode several varieties are defined and a list of accessories that should go with each is given.

The so-called "garconne frock" is good for the slender woman who wishes to look trim and boyish. It is as simple as its name implies, straight in line, one-piece, beltless, or two-piece with a tunic. There are other tailored modes, less youthful, that suggest the coquette of last year.

The fabrics are mannish materials with small checks or narrow line plaids, which are especially good for youthful models, and rep, alpaca, soft woolsens, covert and satin. Black, black with white and black with red are favorite colors.

Shoes are pumps of patent leather or lizard or are trimmed with lizard.

Longest Telephone Cable

The world's longest single span telephone cable of maximum size is to be found near Rochester, N. Y. The span is 492 feet between towers and located over a deep gorge, about 150 feet above the Genesee river.

Produce Railroad Material

Two million men, according to estimate, are employed in the woods, mines and factories of the United States in producing materials used directly or indirectly by the railroads.

Advertising on Stamps

Advertising on postage stamps has been permitted by the Italian government. The advertisers agree to turn over 50 per cent of their receipts to the government.

Special Bargains

FALL AND WINTER WOOLENS

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign or domestic fabrics at 25 per cent less than our regular prices. These we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 25. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best as to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN

184 Thames Street

NEWPORT, R. I.

Hens Know Mess Call; Cause Thief's Arrest

Chanute, Kan.—Hens that had been trained to answer the whistle "mess call" led to the arrest of a man here, who was charged with ridding chicken roosts. Investigations first led to Iowa, and four Chanute men went there in an attempt to identify their chickens. W. L. Markham offered to submit his whistle test and the poultry house owner agreed.

Markham went into the pen where several hundred chickens were at large and began whistling. Twenty-four hens ran eagerly to him. The poultry dealer remembered the motor license number of the man who sold the chickens to him and his arrest followed. He pleaded not guilty and was bound over to the District court for trial.

First Turkey in England

Tradition has it that the first turkey was taken to England from America by one of Sebastian Cabot's chief lieutenants. This is supported by the fact that William Strickland, who accompanied Cabot on several of his voyages, adopted a turkey rumpst as his crest on being granted arms in 1591.

Two Bible Classes

Barnea and Philathea are the names of two international Bible classes. Barnea means blessing and Philathea lover of truth. There are 9,000 of these classes in Protestant churches, which include thirty-two denominations, and the membership exceeds 1,000,000.

Work Where You Are

If you intend to go to work, there is no better place than right where you are; if you do not intend to go to work, you cannot get along anywhere. Squirming and crawling about from place to place can do no good.—Abraham Lincoln.

Large King Crabs

King crabs, found mostly off the island of Japan, measure from three to five feet from tip to tip of their great claws; the largest ever caught is recorded as having been nineteen feet from tip to tip and weighing forty pounds.

Largest Army and Navy

Russia has the largest standing army, numbering 1,300,000 men. Her reserves, including militia, amount to 3,500,000. Great Britain has the largest navy in the world—712 vessels with a tonnage of 2,412,146.

Must Be a Peach

Orby—"Sure, I've bin married several years now and I've got a fine, healthy boy. The neighbors say he's the very picture of me." Robin—"Ah, well, wot's the harm so long as the child is healthy?"

Leader in Cocoa Industry

For 200 years Holland has been a leading factor in the cocoa industry. Today Amsterdam alone has 18 factories engaged in the manufacture of cocoa and chocolate.

Very Quick Murder Trial

In a recent murder trial in Montreal the jury was sworn in, the case presented, and a verdict of not guilty returned, all within a period of ten minutes.

When Man Is Disappointed

When the average man does a good deed on the sly he is apt to feel put out if his acquaintances fail to get next.

Tea in Small Bags

Selling tea in little ready-to-use bags to hotels is the business of a New York woman who has over 350 customers, some as far away as St. Louis.

Don't Trot in Same Class

Unless a man has more money than he knows what to do with he can't afford to believe that poverty and happiness trot in the same class.

Get What They Deserve

A good many people do not believe in the efficacy of prayer because the Lord gives them what they deserve instead of what they ask for.

Intelligence of Gulls

Sea gulls have been seen to pick up a clam, fly in the air with it and drop it on a rock, repeating the effort until they broke the shell.

Here's Real Drug Store

One drug store in New York has never carried anything but drugs; it has remained in the same location for more than fifty years.

In appreciation of the services Calvin Coolidge as President of the United States for the past year, the Republicans are planning a pleasant little surprise for him, to take place on July 24th. On that day he will learn that he has been nominated for President of the United States to serve for four years from the fourth of March, 1925. A week later General Dawes will learn that he has been nominated for the Vice Presidency for the same period. It is hoped that no one will let the secret out, so that it may come to the ears of these two gentlemen before the dates set.

As near as we can get at it, Rembrandt spent a great portion of his life painting cheap imitations of his own works.

In this city, 25th ult., Frank T. Gomes, in 86th year.
In this city, 25th ult., Elizabeth Allen, in 86th year.
In this city, 28th ult., William Fitch, in 84th year.
In this city, 1st inst., Mary Pauline M. Chlinger.
In this city, 21 inst., Martha O. Wyman, her 82d year.
In this city, July 1, Jane, widow of H. Weston, in her 77th year.
In Middletown, 2nd inst., Charlotte S., of Jacksonville, in her 77th year.
In Middletown, July 2, Frank Josephine, wife of Edward F. Brown, in her 76th year.
In Washington, D. C., 1st inst., Junius son of William L. and Kate H. Barker.
In New York, 1st inst., Clara Sherwood,

London.—Robinson Crusoe's flintlock musket, believed to be authentic weapon carried by Alexander Selkirk during his four years' life on Juan Fernandez Island, which inspired Defoe's celebrated story, was sold at auction for £250.

Situation Requires Work
After the young man has accepted the situation he soon discovers that he has to work just as hard as the others who got a job.

For Week Ending June 28, 1924

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

Southern New England has received sufficient rainfall all the spring and moisture conditions are good now, but further north the past four weeks have been mostly dry in the Champlain Valley, Vermont, meadows, pastures and other crops need a soaking rain, and more moisture and warmer weather are necessary generally in New Hampshire and Maine. June frosts have done slight damage, but the continued high temperatures and excessive cloudiness have prevented good plant growth throughout New England.

MISS ALMA CARVILL

Prominent in Girl
Scouts at Boston

Miss Alma Carvill, of West Roxbury, a suburb of Boston, Mass., who won the title of the "Best Girl Scout in the City of Boston," at the annual court of awards.

COOLIDGE SAYS TAXES
MUST BE CUT MORE

**Demands That Bureau Heads
Plan to Spend \$83,000,000
Less Next Year.**

Washington. — President Coolidge served notice upon Government heads who attended the seventh semi-annual budget conference at Continental Memorial Hall that he proposed to protect the integrity of his budget. "I am for economy," declared the President. "After that I am for more economy."

Demanding that Government heads make a vigorous fight all along the line for still further reduction, he said that he wants them to cut \$83,000,000 more out of Federal expenditures so as to establish a surplus of \$108,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year 1925, instead of the estimated \$25,000,000. Under the budget system the Government ended the fiscal year 1922 with a surplus of \$314,000,000, 1923 with a surplus of \$310,000,000 and about \$500,000,000 for the fiscal year 1924, which has just closed.

As a result of the bonus law there is now in prospect only a surplus of \$25,000,000 for the fiscal year 1925. President Coolidge is not satisfied with this and since the bonus legislation will add approximately \$132,000,000 to expenditures for the fiscal year 1925 the President demands that \$83,000,000 be lopped off somewhere so as to revise the surplus upward at the end of the new fiscal year to \$108,000,000.

The President stated that the fiscal year 1924 was closing with a surplus of \$198,000,000. This, he said, was only approximate and the actual figure, which will undoubtedly be more than \$500,000,000 will not be available until the books of the Treasury are finally balanced for the year.

The President also emphasized the fact that the public debt underwent a reduction in three years of \$7,722,000,000, which means a saving of interest of more than \$220,000,000 a year.

WORLD NEWS IN
CONDENSED FORM

LONDON.—The British government will accord a spectacular welcome to the Abyssinian Prince Regent, Ras Tafari.

BERLIN.—A long haired, strong armed woman robber who preys upon men in Berlin suburban trains, has nine victims to her credit and is still at large.

ROME.—Premier Mussolini of Italy will not represent his country at the interallied conference on reparations here in July, because of the disturbed internal situation in Italy following assassination of the Socialist deputy, Matteotti, by the Fascists.

ROME.—New Italian Cabinet to have only two Fascist members besides Mussolini.

PARIS.—President Doumergue has abolished the custom of the audience standing when the President speaks.

MOSCOW.—Details of the Communist International war protest week, July 27 to August 4, were announced by the Communist Petrovsk.

MEXICO CITY.—A subcommittee of the Inter-American Electrical Communications congress has finished a convention to establish new regulations for handling correspondence by radio and wires.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Official of Standard Oil Company of California denied his company entered into any agreement for control of prices.

TORONTO.—The chloroforming of mentally subnormal children who "cannot be socialized" was advocated by Superintendent K. C. McLeod of Edmonton at a conference of the Canadian Association of Child Protection.

BERNE.—Switzerland, in response to an invitation, is sending a military mission to Colombia to co-operate in the reorganization of the Colombian army. It is Lieut. Col. Juchter and Majors Gautier and De Werle.

RUHR OPEN TO
210,000 EXILES

**ail Sentences Also Are to Be Sus-
pended or Reviewed by Order
of Premier Herriot.**

BERLIN PROPOSAL REFUSED

**Premier Won't Let Rail Tax Receipts
Be Diverted From Bond Interest
Payments—Note on Resump-
tion of Military Control.**

Paris. — Premier Herriot has instructed General Degoutte, commanding the Franco-Belgian forces occupying the Ruhr, to permit with few exceptions the return to the industrial region of all Germans expelled since the beginning of the occupation in January of last year.

While the exact number affected is not known because their families were sent out with all Germans against whom expulsion orders were issued, it is understood the new order will permit the return to their homes of about 210,000 persons. The only exceptions are those expelled for serious non-political crimes, whose number is small. M. Herriot had previously authorized the return of 60,000 Germans expelled from Rhineland territory exclusive of the Ruhr.

It is further announced that the sentences on all Germans condemned to prison for taking part in the passive resistance program without criminal violence will be suspended and that persons convicted for crimes of violence will have their cases reviewed for the purpose of exercising the largest measure of clemency.

This measure is quite in accord with M. Herriot's position that exploitation of the Ruhr should now be given up in favor of putting into operation the Dawes plan, and that regardless of the merits of the expulsion of those who interfered with this exploitation there is no use prolonging their deportation. There is some criticism of the Premier's measure before putting into operation the experts' plan, on the ground that he could have used permission to the expelled Germans to return as a card in the coming negotiations with the Germans.

Coincident with the announcement of this move, it has been made known that M. Herriot sent a note to Berlin rejecting the German proposals in regard to the Ruhr Alceum accords. These proposals were made two days before M. Herriot became Premier, and stated that the Germans could not renew the agreements for deliveries by the Ruhr industrialists unless the French agreed that the 200,000,000 gold marks railroad tax planned by the Dawes report should be used to repay the industrialists. Inasmuch as the Dawes plan intended the railroad tax to meet the interest charges on an issue of bonds to be delivered to the Allies, it was perfectly apparent that the German demand amounted to an effort to reduce the amount Germany would have to pay under the experts' system.

In rejecting this proposal M. Herriot said France and Belgium wished the accords prolonged on the present basis until the Dawes plan went into effect.

Berlin Favors Military

Berlin.—The German Government's answer agreeing to resumption of allied military investigation into the alleged warlike preparations in Germany was dispatched from here. The Government heads arrived at an agreement regarding the tenor of the note, since when slight changes have been made in the original text outlined.

The note will not be telegraphed, but taken direct to Paris by courier, who will hand it personally to Premier Herriot, who is ex-officio chairman of the Conference of Ambassadors, which sent the allied demand for resumption of military control, to which Germany is now replying.

The reply covers five typewritten pages, taking up the question with considerable detail. The actual wording is still jealously guarded as the Government does not wish to publish it before it is received in Paris. However, it may be stated with assurance that German acquiescence in the allied demands is practically unconditional.

INVITE WORLD WAR NATIONS

**Germany Will Get Bid to Later Stage
of London Conference.**

London.—All the allied nations who fought in the war will be invited to the London Conference on July 16, it was learned at Whitehall. The invitations are also now being prepared for Yugoslavia, Rumania, Portugal and Poland. Germany will be invited at a later stage of the conference, but mainly for the purpose of discussing the protocol for the enforcement of the Dawes plan.

\$1,000 BILLMAKER JAILED

**Man Who Engraved Harding on Head
of Pin Also Sentenced**

Washington. — Curt Jacobson, of New York, accused as a leader in a conspiracy to counterfeit \$1,000 bills, was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary by Justice Hoehling, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court. James C. Houghton, for twenty-five years an employee of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, and August Habichy, pleaded guilty as associates of Jacobson.

EDWIN H. VRIEZE

Awarded Red Cross
Prize for Bravery

Surfman Edwin H. Vrieze, of the Jacksonville (Fla.) life-saving corps, who has been awarded the second Red Cross life-saving prize for rescuing a man and woman in a heavy surf.

FALL, TWO DOHENYS,
SINCLAIR INDICTED

**Ex-Secretary Is Alleged to Have
Taken \$100,000 Bribe and
Dohenys to Have Given It.**

Washington. — Criminal prosecutions as a result of the Congressional investigation into the naval oil lease scandal were assured when the Federal Grand Jury for the District of Columbia returned indictments against Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior; Harry F. Sinclair, President of the Mammoth Oil Company, a resident of New York City; Edward L. Doheny of Los Angeles, President of the Pan-American Oil and Transport Company, and Edward L. Doheny, Jr., son of the oil magnate and connected with many of his father's enterprises.

Four indictments were returned charging bribery, accepting a bribe and conspiracy to defraud the United States. Three indictments were reported against former Secretary Fall, two charging conspiracy and the third acceptance of a bribe to influence his official decision.

Harry F. Sinclair is indicted with Fall in one of the conspiracy charges, while the Dohenys, father and son, are joined with the former Secretary of the Interior in the other conspiracy charge. Mr. Sinclair leased what is known as the Teapot Dome naval reservation in Wyoming. Mr. Doheny leased the Elk Hills naval oil reserve in California.

The first indictment charges the two Dohenys and Mr. Fall with a conspiracy to defraud the United States in obtaining the Elk Hills lease.

The second indictment charges Mr. Fall and Mr. Sinclair with a conspiracy to defraud the United States in obtaining the Teapot Dome lease.

The third indictment charges the two Dohenys with paying a bribe of \$100,000 to Mr. Fall to influence his decision in the matter of leasing Elk Hills reserve.

The fourth indictment charges Mr. Fall with accepting the alleged \$100,000 bribe.

LATEST EVENTS
AT WASHINGTON

The petition of the Missouri Pacific to maintain lower rates on grain products from St. Louis, Mo., and Cairo, Ill., to Memphis, Tenn., and Mississippi river points south of Memphis was denied by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

John W. Weeks, the Secretary of War, left Washington for his summer home in Lancaster, Mass. Certificates of thanks to every Indian tribe whose members served in the World War, bearing the signature of President Coolidge, are to be presented to the respective tribes in America.

Congressman Little died at Garfield Hospital.

Immigration staff increased to enforce new restrictive act. Beginning July 2, the Federal tax or long distance phone calls was removed.

Ratification of Canadian-American liquor treaty must wait next meeting of Congress.

Because of his opposition to the soldier's bonus bill Senator Dial, of South Carolina, faces defeat in the coming primary by Representative Byrnes, according to reports reaching Washington.

Ambassador Kellogg's and Colonel Logan's presence at Dawes conference will be official.

United States Government would welcome Irish Free State envoy, British embassy advised.

Ambassador Kellogg to have full power in matters directly affecting United States at premier's conference. Cyrus Woods, American ambassador to Japan, formally submitted his resignation to President Coolidge. His resignation was accepted by the President with reluctance and with a warmly expressed appreciation of services.

TORNADO TOLL
PLACED AT 109

**Lorain, Ohio, Suffers Heaviest
Blow With 60 Killed and Quar-
ter of City Levelled by Blast.**

DAMAGE PUT AT \$50,000,000

**Gale Leaps 35 Miles Over Several
Towns—Red Cross Aids Rescue.
Thousands Are Homeless in
the Stricken Areas.**

Cleveland.—Loss of life in the tornado which wrecked a large portion of Lorain and sections of Sandusky and other Ohio cities was not so great as first reports indicated. Rechecking of casualties showed that 109 persons lost their lives in this storm and almost simultaneous disturbances in the vicinity of Pittsburgh and in the upper Mississippi Valley.

The casualties and damage are as follows:

At Lorain.—Fifty-nine dead, probably several hundred injured, and property damage amounting to between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000 inflicted.

At Sandusky.—Six dead, probably 100 injured, and property damage between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000.

Cleveland.—Seven dead with small property damage.

French Creek.—Three dead.

Weymouth.—Two dead.

Port Clinton.—Slight damage, due to heavy rainfall. No casualties.

Mantua.—Three reported dead.

Akron.—One dead, property damage estimated from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

Youngstown.—One dead.

Bay Village.—Apartment house said to have collapsed, burying two.

Alliance.—One hundred isolated in flooded homes, rescued by police.

Elyria.—Virtually no damage.

Cedar Point.—Six cottages blown down; no casualties.

Vermilion.—Small damage from heavy downpour of rain and high winds, but no casualties.

Military on patrol duty at Lorain and Sandusky, although martial law has not actually been declared.

State Health Board takes action to prevent disease by supervising water supply at Lorain and Sandusky.

Reports of looting Saturday night at Lorain prove untrue.

Many marvelous escapes reported by eye-witnesses at both Lorain and Sandusky.

Tornado jumps almost thirty-five miles from Sandusky to Lorain with virtually no damage in between.

Governor Donahay visits stricken area.

In addition to the damage in Ohio, sixteen persons were killed in the Pittsburgh, Pa., area during the storm.

There were seven fatalities in Cleveland, although the property damage was small. Pittsburgh reported sixteen persons killed; Mantua, Ohio, three dead, and Akron, one. The death total in Iowa and Illinois was twelve, making a death list of ninety-three. The total property damage when reports from the rural regions are complete will probably aggregate \$50,000,000.

Despite the devastation at Lorain, where the tornado tore down a quarter of the city, organized rescue work went forward smoothly and state troops kept order among the inhabitants, hundreds of whom were thrown out of their homes and had to be sheltered in tents and with friends.

The greatest loss of life at Lorain occurred in the State Theater, a four-story building which partly collapsed and crushed many of the spectators at a motion picture show. As soon as rescue work was organized a survey of the situation led to the deduction that many scores had been killed, for buildings had been whipped down over the heads of several fairly large assemblages. At a bathing beach house the structure was torn to pieces and it was announced that dozen had lost their lives.

One hundred and twenty-five city blocks, or about 25 per cent of the city's dwellings, were damaged, most of them beyond repair. Of all of the business buildings that line Lorain's mile-long main street, Broadway, only two, the post office and a four-story Eagle's Club building, escaped without damage.

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The Savings Bank of Newport

Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

Interest at the rate of
4½ Per cent
Per Annum

Deposits made on, or before Saturday, July 19, 1924, begin to draw interest on that date.

THE REAL TEST

of a man's financial ability consists not so much in acquiring as in saving. Decide to save a part of each earned dollar—and deposit regularly with the Industrial Trust Company.

4 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Participation Accounts

Money deposited on or before the 15th of any month, draws interest from the 1st of that month.

THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST
COMPANY

(OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY)

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232½ Thames Street

Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

AM Orders
Promptly
Attended to

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

AM Goods
are Fresh
Absolutely

NEW ENGLAND NEWS
IN TABLOID FORM

News of General Interest
From the Six States

Eugene P. Carver of Dilboy post, Somerville, was unanimously elected commander of the Massachusetts department, Veterans of Foreign Wars, at the final session of the fourth annual encampment held at Haverhill.

Education of native-born American boys for the Catholic priesthood is provided for in the will of the late Bishop Louis S. Walsh, filed in the Probate Court, Portland, Me. He bequeaths substantially all of his estate for this purpose.

Peaches north of Worcester, Massachusetts are a failure but southward in Massachusetts and in Rhode Island and Connecticut a moderate to good crop is in sight. Pears, blueberries and other small fruits promise fair to good crops.

Under the stimulus of good prices the New England dairy industry during the past year and more steadily expanded until the volume of fluid milk during the periods of heavy production greatly exceeded the consumption. But the low prices which began early this year, the poor pastures and some reduction in grain feeding have brought production back nearer the needed values.

Meadows and pasture in northern sections range from poor in the dry areas to fair to good, but are good in southern New England. Oats, corn and other grains are late and much replanting has been done. The outlook for corn remains poor, although acreage of corn for silage seems increased and favorable weather would bring the corn crops forward rapidly. Cutting of early hay has already begun in southern sections.

Running at top speed, a four-month-old deer tore through Green street, Worcester, Mass., and making a four-foot jump from the sidewalk, crashed through a \$400 plate glass window of the Checker Taxi garage at 155 Green street.

Chief Game Warden E. P. King of Skowhegan, Me., in a report to the State Department, says that while on a trip to the Dimmock Pond region in Somerset County he met a 250-pound bear on the trail face to face. He said the animal seemed to be in no hurry and took his time in getting out of sight.

By his will filed at Cambridge, Mass., the late Edwin A. Grosier, publisher of the Boston Post, bequeathed 2100 shares of stock in the newspaper, a majority number of shares, to his son, Richard Grosier, and in a codicil of the will urged that his holdings of the Post stock always be retained in the Grosier family.

USE OF BOXER INDEMNITY

China, With It, Will Further Education and Science.

Washington.—China will use the Boxer indemnity funds to be remitted by the United States to furthering education and cultural pursuits, with special attention to science, Minister Eze informed Secretary Hughes at the State Department. President Coolidge may, at his discretion, remit to China the balance of the Boxer indemnity, such remission to begin as from Oct. 1, 1917.

CAUSE OF BUSINESS WASTE

Expert Tells Thrift Conference 19,000 Concerns Failed in 1923.

Washington.—Last year there were nearly 19,000 business failures in the United States, with total liabilities of more than \$540,000,000, mostly among wholesalers and retailers, said Ray M. Hudson, chief of the Division of Simplified Practice, Department of Commerce, discussing "Thrift versus Waste in American Industry," at the National Conference on Thrift. The chief cause was excessive inventories.



JUST DOATED WOOD

By MARTHA WILLIAMS

"Say, Jeems!" Sally Ann burst out, desperately. "Does schoolin' learn folks how to make talk?"

"Maybe so—if happens they need it. Most of 'em don't though," from Jeems, stolidly. "Look at old Sister Jimpsy—she talks all the time—so fast you can't get in a word edgewise—and never in the world says anything."

"That's so!" from Sally Ann, deeply puzzled. "Pity them talky folks can't be mixed with us tongue-tied ones—like you mix two batches of dough. Slet! Jimpsy's got words enough for two-three preachers—yet met—why when any of the boys come I actually have to keep throwing chips on the fire just to keep them makin' jokes about tryin' my fortune—thinkin' of my sweetheart to find out if he loves me—hard enough to make the chips burn!"

Jeems grinned joyously, saying: "Now I know why you're so set on having always the clean dry poplar ones—they'll burn almost for the scratch of a match."

"But I play fair—take the run of the wood pile," Sally Ann interrupted. "Sometimes I wish I hadn't. Last Sunday night I crammed three-for red oak chips right under the fire-stick—you know one by itself won't never burn—and this bunch wouldn't burn neither—and Jack Jones set there goggin' at me, and smirkin' and sayin': 'Jest you think o' me hard enough, Sally—I bet they'll blaze high enough to set the chimney afire.'"

"Well! Did they?" said Jeems. Sally Ann hung her head. "Now!" she said. "Jest smoked and smoldered, and wasted her embers, never makin' no heat at all. I felt like cryin'. Jack kept up his aggravations till I had to draw cider and crack black walnuts to stop him."

"Doated wood—them chips," Jeems said reflectively. "Logs are like men—not much good after they're rotten at the heart. Next time pick keeful—look for sound clean green timber, whether its chips or a husband you want."

"Now you're hittin' at Denny Corbin!" Sally Ann cried. "What makes you hold such a spite at him, Jeems? He never done you any harm."

"Nor any good—not to me—nor nobody but his own sling of a self," Jeems flung back. "And Jack Jones is the same sort. Any girl that takes up with either of 'em will sholy drive her ducks to a bad market. You're free, white and twenty-one—but in your place I'd not waste any more cider and company-fire on—doated wood."

"Doated" is, understand, the South country's colloquialism for the forest adjective "doated," applied to trees beginning to die at the top. Decay runs thence down the heart to the roots, making the wood sour, crumbly, nearly worthless, even for fuel—there is no strength even in its ashes. Jeems and Sally Ann Plater, farm-bred and land-loving, were joint owners of three hundred rich acres—and the best of friends, despite the tie of blood. Both were escent on book-learning, but very, very wise in unwritten laws of growth and wind and weather. Needless to add, they were prosperous, "warm" in the speech of their neighborhood. Naturally they were objects of interest alike to speculative bachelors, widowers moderately youthful and slightly lumbered, enterprising sprightly widows, and spinsters who would have to look backward hard to see twenty-two again. Since hospitality was a sort of religion at Grapevine, the Plater place, the attacking forces had wide opportunity—and improved it valiantly. So far the Platers had found safety in numbers. Indeed it was a clear case of one nail driving out another before the penetrant had time to stick fast.

Widow Caines might have taken Jeems by storm when a broken ankle gave him leisure to ponder her wonderful cookery, if Sally had not warily asked young Maria Pease, a distant cousin, and saucy beauty, to stay and help her with things—company and cooking, and all the rest, until Jeems got about. Maria had treated him much as she did his dog, Flittermus—fed him, scolded him, and played with him whiles—to the complete effacing of the solid Caines image. Likewise, when the revival gave several and sundry aspirants to Sally Ann's favor chances for gallantry out of the common, Jeems had countered by making Grapevine home to all the visiting ministers—who naturally laid all the local gallants in the shade.

Theoretically Jeems shrank from thought of a preacher in the family—but somehow he warined mightily to Brother Benard. Possibly because Benard came, weak and thin, from a bed of pain, he needed cosseting, feeding, much sound sleep, rich cream and fresh eggs—and he got all of them without stint. Maria Pease saw to that—she had stayed on at Sally Ann's almost tearful insistence. She was radiant of health, strength, youth—naturally the minister thrived under her cherishing.

Jeems rejoiced to see it—going so far even as to say, "Looky here, Billy—what you need is—a family. Since you say you've got none, c'pose you

adopt mine—and stay here this winter through. Prechin' like yours is work for a real man." Benard had turned several colors, sighed, tried to stammer excuses, refusals—but in the end Jeems had his way. So Grapevine settled to a joyous season, fuller of sparkle and interest than it had ever known. Maria also stayed—the Platers wouldn't let her name going home to her crabbed uncle. She was the light of the household, filling it with laughter and happy singing, and making each day seem a promise of new joys.

But when the new year was well established Sally Ann grew miserable. She showed it oddly—by almost daily entreating Maria, "Don't leave us yet—not for anything." Jeems said matter-of-factly: "You don't stir a step, missy." Thereat Brother Benard smiled—but later sighed. He was fully himself—quite another creature from the shadow of manhood that had come in late autumn. Not less devout, nor understandingly human, but rejoicing in his new strength and glad always to use it, Jeems had much ado to hold him back from the very hardest things—pitching in ice, at the ice-harvest, tossing up logs on the wood-wagons hauling from the new ground. "Hard!" he protested. "Why! This is play—beside football and wrestling! What a shame, Brer Jeems, you missed college. For the college I mean—if you'd gone to mine, you'd have topped anybody there."

Whenever he said, affectionately, Brer Jeems, Sally Ann winced. She had lost her heart beyond recall to this finer outlander—and she was sure he thought of her as just a country spinster, useful as foil and chaperon to beautiful Maria. Maria was a puzzle—only Sally Ann could not imagine any girl indifferent to Billy Benard, so handsome, so gentle, so good. Especially if he taught her things, like chess, and French, and playing the guitar. Dully, Sally Ann wondered what Jeems thought of the situation. Also if he were not a bit in love with that witch, Maria? But she could not ask him—always they had been tongue-tied over the deep things of life. The nearest she came to confidence was asking, as they watched the other two racing home through a snow-furrow. "Don't you reckon we seem to them doated wood? Dead?" Jeems nodded.

Before he could speak, Benard burst in a yard ahead, crying in triumph: "Been gambling, Brer Jeems—but I'll never do it again. Daren't crowd my luck. Maria bet me something on our race—you see I won fairly—now you must give me my prize."

"What is it?" asked Jeems dully. Benard caught Sally Ann close, and kissed her before them all. And shameless Maria piped up: "I knew you wouldn't mind, Jeems-y, you say I've got to stay here—but there's plenty of room for us all."

"A God's plenty," said Jeems—with true reverence in his voice.

Japan Has Practical Monopoly of Menthol

A plant from which menthol is obtained is a black mint grown in Japan, and it is cultivated in climates ranging from 60 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit. About 92 per cent of the total production is grown in the northern island of Hokkaido and the remaining 8 per cent on the main islands, Oka-yama and Hiroshima. According to official reports, the mint requires a light, well-drained soil. The roots are planted on the Japanese main island at the end of November, and the plants attain their full growth during the summer months. Three cuttings are made during the season, the last of July, in August and in the early part of September.

The third cutting yields the greatest percentage of oil and menthol crystals, which resemble camphor. The leaves are steamed and pressed in barrels by the planters, who then ship them to the menthol factories, of which there are 24 in various parts of Japan. There the oil is extracted from the leaves by a process of pressing and freezing.

At various times efforts have been made to introduce the living plants from Japan into the United States, but so far the plan has been unsuccessful, as they cannot stand the sea voyage. Measures are now being taken to obtain the seed, but the plant does not ripen readily, as it is generally propagated from root cuttings.

Helping the Curse Along

The ancestor of the present Lord Stair, the first earl of that name, was mainly responsible for the massacre of Glencoe, and in revenge an old Highland woman called down a fearful curse on his house, prophesying among other things that the future holders of the title would die childless. And as a matter of fact the second and several later earls did die without issue.

A superstitious lady once asked the present Lord Stair if that were true. "Quite true," answered his lordship briefly.

"And do you attribute it to the curse of Glencoe?" persisted the lady. "Possibly," was the guarded reply. "Though as regards two of the earls at all events there was what the lawyers would call contributory negligence."

"How so?" was the puzzled inquiry. "Well, you see, madam, neither of them got married,"—*Youth's Companion*.

Long Enough

Dugan—Did you see that brick fall on my head?
Finnegan—Yes; but what are you yelling about? It stayed there only a second.

"CRATERS OF THE MOON" IS UNIQUE

New National Monument Destined to Draw Tourists.

Washington.—"Craters of the Moon" is the United States' youngest national monument.

On May 2 President Coolidge signed the order setting aside a little-known district in Idaho. It is a wild, colorful region containing one of the most unusual volcanic fields in America. From the twisted brilliant contours of frozen lava fields and crimson cones and the absence of verdure, it takes its official name, "Craters of the Moon National Monument."

Of "Craters of the Moon," lying along the Lincoln highway between Carey and Arco, Idaho, R. W. Lambert writes in a communication to the National Geographic society:

Destined to Draw Tourists.

"Although almost totally unknown at present, this section is destined some day to attract tourists from all America, for its lava flows are as interesting as those of Vesuvius, Mauna Loa or Kilapae.

"The district consists of some 63 volcanic craters, lava and cinder cones, all at present extinct or dormant. The largest and most conspicuous is 600 feet high, rising in the midst of a belt of craters two or three miles wide and 30 miles long."

The major flows, the Blue-Dragon Flow and the Pahoe-hoe Flow roughly parallel the Lincoln highway and are but two to five miles from it. A wagon trail from the national road goes into the rocky volcanic desert a short way.

"Stretching to the southwest for about eleven miles, we saw perhaps one of the most remarkable lava flows in the world," continues R. W. Lambert, describing the Blue-Dragon Flow. "Its color is a deep cobalt blue with generally a high gloss, as if the flow had been given a coat of blue varnish. The surface is netted and veined with small cracks, having the appearance of the scales of some prehistoric reptile. It merits the name Blue-Dragon, as in many places it has burst through the crevasse of an older flow, and the pop twists of blue lava spreading out in branches, together with its scaled surface, need but little stretch of imagination to suggest the claws and legs of a dragon."

"In appearance the 'Craters of the Moon' flows seem as if they had happened only yesterday, but in reality the latest probably occurred about 150 or possibly 200 years ago."

"The total area of the six young lava flows is about 300 square miles, while that extending above and below this point along the Snake river plains reaches the astounding total of approximately 27,000 square miles."

Of the 800 square miles of lava desert, some forty square miles have been set aside by President Coolidge. "Craters of the Moon National Monument" is about 150 miles southwest of Yellowstone National park.

"Picture yourself standing in some vast amphitheater whose towering walls are a riot of yellow, green, orange, brown and black, with brick red and vermillion predominating," Mr. Lambert writes in describing the district. "Imagine, too, an awesome, enveloping silence. I noticed that at places we had nothing to say. It was little wonder the Indians feared and shunned the region."

An Amphitheater Cave.

"East of the Bridge of Tears we came to the entrance of what we afterwards decided to call Amphitheater cave. Climbing down, we found ourselves on the east side of a room some 40 feet wide and 60 feet long, with a domed ceiling 20 feet high. As we sat on the north side, we beheld to the south a perfect stage. The floor was double, the lower section being about eight feet lower than the top of the floor above, which was 15 feet wide. It was almost an exact model of a modern theater. At the top of the dome the roof had caved in, leaving a circular skylight six inches in diameter."

"By living flights of doves, five water holes were located in old volcanic blowholes or fumaroles. Dipping up a cupful of water we were astonished to find it icy cold, so cold in fact, that it hurt our teeth, and we put the cup down on the hot rocks to warm. This phenomenon can only be accounted for by the supposition that it was the seepage water from one of the ice caves, of which we found a number. One water hole was covered with an inch coat of drowned hornets that had been chilled and had fallen in. The water underneath was pure and sweet. We called this Yellow Jacket water hole."

Sign Accuses Debtors

Hagerstown, Md.—After being sold out at a sheriff's sale because of his failure to meet his outstanding bills, Joseph J. Loschbaugh, a butcher, of this city, posted a sign on his front door, accusing those who owed him money of causing his failure. The sign read: "These people forced me into bankruptcy." Below was a list of names, some of them prominent housewives of Hagerstown.

Amnesia Victim Recovers

Cornelia, N. Y.—Earl Davis, a victim of amnesia, has found his mother and his full name here after a five-year search that took him throughout the country. His mind was affected by an injury received in Detroit nine years ago. Despite four years of hospital treatment, he was unable to establish his complete identity when he was discharged.

SEARCH GOBI DESERT FOR GARDEN OF EDEN

Discoverer of Dinosaur Eggs Plans New Expedition.

New York.—Roy Chapman Andrews, leader of the American Museum of Natural History expedition which discovered the only known fossils of dinosaur eggs, will sail for Mongolia to prepare for the reception of a party of scientists who next fall will invade that graveyard of mastodons, the Gobi desert, in search of the "Garden of Eden."

The 1924 expedition expects to remain abroad for five years and will exhaust every effort toward excavating the bones of the earliest man in support of the theory that he first trod earth in what now is the desolate Gobi desert, a verdant paradise 10,000,000 to 25,000,000 years old.

Headed by Mr. Andrews, the party will include 15 scientists who are acknowledged leaders in their respective fields. There will be Walter Grainger, chief paleontologist; Charles P. Berkeley, chief geologist; James P. Chaplin, chief ornithologist; J. J. Robert, chief topographer; N. C. Nelson, chief archaeologist; Ralph Chaney, chief biologist; J. B. Shuckert, chief climatologist; S. Bayard Colgate, chief of motor transport, each with their assistants.

Five of the party were members of the three-year expedition which emerged from Mongolia laden with the most valuable collection of prehistoric bones and fossils known to paleontologic history.

Mr. Andrews is confident that the true birthplace of man, the spot on earth where human first was evolved from an animal, will be found in the Gobi desert, perhaps not by this expedition, he says, but some time soon, surely.

The Gobi desert proved a veritable treasure trove for the last expedition.

Makes New Discovery in Use of Microscope



Dr. N. A. Cobb, technologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, who has discovered that by the use of a piece of glass he can invoke the aid of the sun in making microscopic studies of minute objects. Until this glass was used, the sun blurred instead of clarified an object under the microscope.

French Laws Encourage

Heads of Large Families

Paris.—The following measures, most of them very recent, are provided by law for the aid of large families in France: Reduction of various taxes in proportion to the size of the family; lower rents in the so-called "cheap houses" and priority in the assignment of dwellings in those houses; special facilities in acquiring rural property on a small scale; reduction of the compulsory military service by one year in the case of boys who are the oldest of five children; reduction in railroad fare; scholarships in proportion to size of family; financial aid from the national government for each child under one year of age, beginning with the fourth; assistance to women in confinement; so-called "birth premiums"; payment of salaries to civil employees of the national, departmental and municipal military profession in proportion to the number of children in their families.

Medals are to be given to mothers of large families, having been provided for by a recent enactment.

Making Calabashes

The calabash, a household heating utensil of the native Hawaiians, was carved out of wood with stone tools and the making required much skill.

Definition of History

History is a narrative of events by a man who does not personally know them, compiled from writings of other persons, probably misinformed.

Thin Platinum Wire

Platinum wire used in certain optical and electrical instruments is drawn to a fineness of less than one twelve-thousandth of an inch in diameter.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams*

SAFE MUST STAND MANY HARD TESTS

Modern Strongbox Gets Rough Treatment.

There must be no doubt about a safe. Therefore a safe that is being tested at the Underwriters' Laboratories has to undergo some pretty severe usage. If it does not weaken, says Mr. Harry Chase Brainerd in a Symbol of Safety, it wins a label of utter trustworthiness.

First the safe is subjected to the "explosion test." Inside are magazines and loose papers and a recording thermometer. A photograph is taken of them. Then the doors are closed, and the safe is enveloped in flames. In less than three minutes the temperature exceeds a thousand degrees; and in 15 minutes it has reached seventeen hundred degrees. These are extreme conflagration conditions.

For the second test the safe is placed in a furnace that consists of a box of thick masonry and that is heated with four rows of blast burners. After 20 minutes an observer looking through a peep hole at the back of the furnace can see the large sheet of steel that forms the back of the safe is beginning to show signs of distortion. That is only natural. Thirty minutes; tiny spurts of flame no longer from joints in the safe from the generation of gases within the insulation. It is indicative of good design that they can escape without doing damage. Forty minutes, and the steel knob of the combination lock is brilliant red; one hour, and the entire surface of the safe is brilliant red. If the safe has been submitted for the highest classification it is subjected to an intense of ever-increasing intensity for three hours longer; but at the end of the four hours the heat inside as indicated by a recording instrument connected with an external switch-board must not be sufficient to injure the most delicate papers on the shelves.

The "drop test" is even more spectacular. Toward the end of an hour's heating, which the safe must undergo for this test, eight men in overall stand by at their stations like trained gun crews. Blocks and tackles are all set to open the wall door of the furnace and to roll out the bottom truck on which the red hot safe rests. The engineer at the instruments takes a last reading of temperatures, jots them down and puts his mouth to the speaking tube. "Ready!" he calls.

Two asbestos-gloved men disconnect the recording instruments and withdraw them while hot from the furnace wall holes.

"Ten seconds!" shouts an engineer. "Five!" A man grasps a lever. "Go!"

The flames go out with a pop. There is a thud, as a man rams a timber against the door prop. The heavy door opens. Workmen, crouching to protect their faces from the heat, quickly hook the wheeled truck and draw it forth; then they raise the safe high in air until it is plumb above a massive concrete block set flush with the flooring of the yard and covered with a heap of loose bricks. The safe is dropped and, whizzing down from the height of a fourth-floor window, lands with a crash.

On a second day the test is repeated, with the safe turned upside down. After that it is carefully examined and dissected, and, if it has done all that was expected of it, it wins its rating.—*Youth's Companion*.

General Cass an Explorer

Gen. Lewis Cass of Michigan was an explorer as well as an eminent soldier and statesman. He organized an expedition at Detroit and led it up the Detroit river and through the lakes to the Mississippi in the spring and summer of 1820 for the purpose of exploring the river to its ultimate source. General Cass reached the Mississippi too late in the season to penetrate its source and his expedition rested in the lake in Minnesota, which now bears his name. Having several men of scientific attainments, the expedition was distinguished by its attention to the peculiar characteristics of the Indian tribes and the botany, mineralogy and meteorology of the regions traversed.

Cass lake is a fine body of transparent water about 18 miles in length.—*Detroit News*.

Singles

Two Scotchmen, in the habit of crossing a river on a ferry boat, took it in turn to pay the two fares.

Apparently they lost count, for one morning Jack said to Sandy: "Who's turn is it the day? I didn't think it's your turn."

"An' I dinna think it's yours," said Sandy.

"Well," said Jack, "we'll each pay our ain."

"Aw right," replied Sandy; "but look here, Jack, dinna tak' returns, tak' singles. We might meet someone on the ither side."

A Mean Job

Girl—What's your opinion of these women who imitate men?

Boy—They're idiots.

Girl—Then the imitation is successful.—*Hamilton Royal Oboon*.

Used for Ballast

Miss Ponderosa—I thank you ever so much for the lovely rides you've given me.

Henry Carr—The pleasure was mine. My car runs so much easier with about 200 pounds weight on the rear seat.

Many Varieties of Opals; Where They Are Found

There are many varieties of opals, the varieties are divided into a few main groups. The Cackelung is an opaque white or bluish-white variety named after the river Cackelung in Bokhara. It has the opalescent glimmer of mother-of-pearl. It is associated with chateaucony and by reason of its porous quality sticks queerly to any tongue that touches it. It is esteemed by the superstitious as the stone of friendship, sincerity, truth.

The float stone is porous and fibrous and floats on water. It is esteemed as a stone that sanctifies pledges. Lovers join hands over this stone as it floats in a vessel of water and pledge their vows with great solemnity, it being held that misfortune will dog the footsteps of the faithless.

The girasol, the Mexican fire opal, evanescent and variable, glows of hyacinth and yellow. This is the opal of Scott's "Anne of Geierstein."

Hyaline. A transparent or glassy opal otherwise called Muller's glass. In appearance like clear gun-arabic. One of the eye-stones to which old writers attributed magic therapeutic qualities.

Hydrophane. Porous and translucent, developing opalescent tints and gradations of rare delicacy when it has been a little time in water. Otherwise of an opaque white or yellow, unattractive. Known in parts of the United States as magic stone.

Menilite. Found in state near Paris. Known as liver opal, as it is held to have talismanic virtues in affections of that overworked organ. A concretionary opal, liver-colored.

Opal Jasper. Jasper-like resplendent dark red, a ferruginous variety identified by the erudite as the opal of beautiful wisdom.

Rose opal. Found at Quincy, France. Exclusively soft, rose-colored stone, known as the opal of childhood or of the baby's eye.

Semi-opal. A silkened wood-opal of waxy luster, transparent to opaque. It is found in various colors—white, brown, gray, red, blue, green. It has the appearance of petrified wood. Esteemed as a tree-growing charm or forest opal.—*Frank Morton in Adventure Magazine*.

The Patient Postman

Old Peter, the mailman, footsore and weary, had reached the end of his route and was congratulating himself upon having finished in such good time.

"Mr. Mailman, Mr. Mailman," came a voice from the last house on the street which could only be reached by climbing a hill of about 300 steps.

"I wonder what she wants?" thought Peter, as he started to climb the steps. "She may have an important letter she wants mailed. More steps, gosh! This sure is hard on an old man, but it is my duty to see what she wants?"

At last he reached the top of the hill and stood puffing before the woman.

"Did you have to take an examination to get in the post office?" she said.

"Why, certainly, I had to pass a civil service examination," said Peter. "Oh, that's fine. I guess you are pretty bright then," said she. "Will you tell me how to spell Scheme-tady?"—*Home Sentinel*.

Great Seal of England

The great seal of England, of which Lord Haldane again becomes custodian, has had several strange adventures. Besides being stolen and twice thrown into rivers, it was once buried to escape being burned.

In 1812 Lord Chancellor Eldon's house took fire, and he promptly rushed away with the great seal, which he buried in the flower garden. On returning, he records in his diary, he was "so enchanted with the pretty sight of the maids, who had turned out of their beds and were handing buckets of water to the fire engine, all in their shifts, and so alarmed for the safety of Lady Eldon," that next morning he could not remember in which flower bed he had buried the seal.

"You never saw," adds Lord Eldon, "anything so ridiculous as the whole family down the walks digging with bits of stick until we found it."—*Manchester Guardian*.

Wanted to Try It

Bessie was lunching with her mother in a restaurant.

Mother (helping herself to sauce)—You won't like this, dear. It's parley sauce.

Bessie—Oh, let me have some. I know I should like it.

"Why, dear, you haven't tasted it."

"No; but I've read about it in the Bible."

"Where?"

"I've been reading about the man who was 'lick of the parsley,' and I want to try it."

Dangerous Handicap

Tommy had sprained his wrist and didn't want to go to school.

"But your wrist is nicely bandaged," urged his mother. "It won't prevent you from attending classes."

Still the boy held back. Dad took a hand at this point.

"Now speak up, son," commanded his father. "Let's have the real reason. Why don't you want to go to school with a sprained wrist?"

"Too many boys owe me a 'lickin'."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Family Bredes Contempt

A home girl has no chance in a school town for the same reason that the moon doesn't impress a night watchman. He's used to it.—*Birmingham Sun*.

Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST, 342 THAMES STREET Two Doors North of Post Office NEWPORT, R. I.

WATER

ALL PERSONS desirous of having water introduced into their residences or places of business should make application to the office, Marlborough Street, near Thames.

Office Hours from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Egyptian Barber Had First Idea of Organ

More than two thousand years ago a barber in Alexandria discovered that in moving his mirror air was forced through the tubes which were common in mirrors at that time. This caused a curious musical sound to be emitted. So struck was he by this peculiarity that he set about making an instrument which was the foundation of the modern organ.

After several experiments he made a water-lute, in which air was forced by bellows through an inverted cone which led to flutes controlled by a keyboard, the pressure being kept uniform by water.

After a thousand years a rival instrument made its appearance. This was of a similar pattern, but, instead of water, weights regulated the pressure. In 851 an organ was erected at Winchester. It had twenty-six bellows and ten pipes to each key. The two men who sat at the keyboard "blew and sweated enormously." Later, a firm of organ makers in Germany succeeded in erecting the first really big instrument. The primary stops did not differ very much from those of today, although various novelties were introduced.

Among the innovations were the nightingale and cuckoo stops, while others represented cock-crowing and goat-bleating. Through these novelties have now fallen into disuse, an organ with one of these nightingale stops is still to be seen in Rome.

First "Flying" Feat Rather Crude Affair

A slat tablet in the yard of Old North Church, Boston, marks the place from which the first flying feat in this country was made. The flight was accomplished by John Childs, an Englishman, who had become famous for his gliding flights from the tops of steeples. His glider was a crude affair, the operator being suspended by a sort of harness. The length of the flight was about 700 feet. It was successfully repeated. The inscription on the tablet reads: "Here, on Sept. 13, 1787, John Childs, who had given public notice of his intention to fly from the steeple of Dr. Cutler's church, performed it to the satisfaction of a great number of spectators. In 1823, the year of the first continuous flight across the continent, this tablet has been placed by the Massachusetts Society of the Colonial Dames, to commemorate the two events."

Puzzled Germans

There was once an operator at the Crookhaven wireless station named Blinn, whose breakfasts for 835 days every year consisted of two hard-boiled eggs. During the war he was an operator in a very important position in the grand fleet and a certain most secret signal was required to be sent. He was puzzled for a moment, and then, with his hand upon the Morse key, tapped out the extraordinary words, which no doubt puzzled every German listening in. "Two hard-boiled eggs transmitting." Urgent. He tapped this out half a dozen times and the stations around the coast were much mystified. But Crookhaven stations sprang alert at once. They knew it was Blinn. They took his secret message for the admiralty and replied: "O. K. Two hard-boiled eggs." The result of that code message was claimed to be the sinking of a German cruiser, writer William Le Queux in "Things I Know."

Slow Change in Climate

The idea often advanced that winters and summers are changing is a fallacy apparently, as the changes noted scientifically are purely "local," due to man's own work, such as deforestation, the building of canals, the filling of vast acreage and even the building of railroads.

Device Calms Waves

To calm rough waters around ships caught in storms, a southern man has invented a spreader that sprays all over a large area around the vessel. Pumped from a tank on deck, the fluid passes far out from the boat to umbrella-like devices of canvas that are set floating in the sea.

Force of Gravity

The Naval Observatory says that the moon's tide-raising force, when the moon is in its zenith, is about one eight-millionth part of the force of gravity. A ship weighing 35,000 tons would lose 10 pounds of its weight when the moon is overhead.

Essential Frocks for Short Visits

Three Dresses, One Coat,
One Hat and Two Pairs
of Shoes Necessary.

It is just as awkward, for the short trip, to carry along a too voluminous outfit as it is to omit certain essential frocks—and it's a whole lot more uncomfortable, observes a fashion correspondent in the New York Herald-Tribune. The primary function of the Friday-to-Monday visit is pleasure and, while the carefree male may choose his clothes with comparative abandon, the fair traveler must select with care and discrimination in order that her pleasure may be unalloyed.

The minimum requirements for the typical end-of-the-week visit are an evening dress—either formal or informal, depending on the occasion—a dress or slipcase suit for morning wear, an afternoon frock, a long coat suitable for the journey as well as for cool



White Silk Dress That Will Serve for General Morning Wear.

evenings, and two pairs of slippers, one for evening and one for afternoon wear. A single hat should meet all the emergencies of the short visit. The afternoon dress and coat may be worn en route, leaving only two frocks to be carried in the bag—the evening dress and the morning costume. In the event that the coat is not adapted to formal evening wear a Spanish shawl, light and occupying very little space, will lend a distinctive touch to the robe de soir.

The guiding principle for the woman who expects to spend her summer weekends in diverse places is conservatism, and she should adhere religiously thereto, for the very potent reason that a wardrobe which may strike just the proper note in one community may be severely frowned upon in another. One need not be super-sensitive to bluish for the lady who stops forth in all her grandeur only to discover that her hostess and friends are wearing informal dress for that particular occasion. And, conversely, the informally dressed visitor will spend most of her time in seclusion if she journeys to a place where absolute formality rigidly reigns. Indeed, even if the summer visits are to be confined to communities of known tendencies, it is wiser to be only a follower in the ranks of fashion.

Interesting Borderline Dress

A borderline dress from Worth—a frock which will serve either as an afternoon dress or for the semi-formal summer dance—is interesting. This model shows an interesting variation of the plait, which, incidentally, is one of the outstanding notes in summer fashions. The dress is plaited in sections closely massed and alternating with plain strips of equal width. The plaited section is entirely separate from the foundation, which is narrow, close-fitting and slightly revealed at the sides. A round yoke, ending in a long scarf, is knotted at the right shoulder and makes an attractive neck finish. The waistline is unusually low and is marked by a belt made from petals of suede leather. If you contemplate making this dress at home, it is important to remember that the plaits, although due, must be deeply laid in order that they remain in place.

For morning wear, whether it be on court or beach, or for the country stroll, a Premier model is equally appropriate. It is a tailored dress of white crepe and limits the plaited note to a box-plaited fullness which appears at the front only. The idea of front fullness and back flatness is emphasized throughout the summer's poverty productions, and the contrast in this frock is most noticeable, the back being so narrow and close hanging that it is split 12 inches to give sufficient freedom.

The coat and the negligee are two essentials without which no traveler dares fare forth. A seven-eighths-length coat exemplifies an idea which is new this season and is particularly useful for the feminine week-end. An alluringly feminine three-quarters-length negligee is of cream crepe and is lined with deep georgette. Mar-

about borders the neckline, the sleeves, encircles the bottom of the skirt and incidentally forms the flower which conceals the fastening.

Silver Ruling Color.

The exit mites of the mode were presented with an unusual opportunity this season and they have not been slow to improve it. The simple silhouette and the general prevalence of boyish styles have placed an additional premium upon shoes, which are more striking than for many summers.

In Paris only the most elaborate shoe is modish for evening wear. A steadily increasing vogue exists for dancing slippers to multi-colored metal brocade, many of which have dashes of red in the brocade or warp-printed pattern.

Silver slippers are worn with touches of all colors—indeed, even in combination with white evening dresses they are favored above the white shoes. Many of the most handsome of these silver models are bordered with tiny rhinestones, the brilliant mock jewels following the outline of the straps and the openings.

Hellerstein features evening slippers with flexible crescent-shaped ornaments which follow the outline of the foot of the slipper itself. These ornaments are very elaborate—they are made of sterling silver set with rhinestones, and each little section is joined to the other with a flexible hinge. Most often they are washed in an antique tone of gold and elaborately chased, but they invariably emphasize the dull, antique finish.

Hellerstein's newest color for satin evening slippers is a shade of copper brown. This hue is effectively trusted by bands of antique gold cloth, which form the border and straps of the shoes. This designer features principally the closed style—he is making a determined effort to get away from the open sandal.

Kid Evening Slippers.

Kid evening slippers of gold and silver usher in ornate decoration in the way of precious gems, rhinestones and brilliants. Heels and toe straps of kid shoes seen on smartly dressed Parisiennes are heavily incrustated with real diamonds and other precious stones or less expensive brilliants. Buckles and bright ornaments flash from the toes of kid slippers, and gold spangles decorate odd places on the evening shoes.

For afternoon wear chocolate-colored leather with bronze and antique gold trimmings is most popular. This type of leather is developed in two or three shades, which makes it possible to bring the shoe into harmony with every dress of beige tone. Bronze kid slippers are also being sponsored by the principal Parisian bootmakers.

The bizarre we have always had with us—and it has been as distinctly shunned by the modish woman as it has been eagerly welcomed by her sartorially sensational opposite.

Yet there comes a time in the history of fashion when even its most basic principles must be momentarily discarded, and it is daily becoming more apparent that such a period is rapidly approaching. There has been a sameness about the styles of the last few seasons which reflects no credit upon the couturier. Straight silhouette, plait, cloche, black and white, slender lines, have all become phrases which are equally descriptive of every mode of recent years. Even the undeniable beauty of some of the new frocks cannot overshadow the fact that the current cycle of fashion has reached its senescence. Milady blames her design-



Plaited Frock of Bolge Georgette Crepe for Afternoon or Dance.

er and the designer, with some modicum of truth, points to the fact that every new suggestion from the Paris salons has been greeted with indifference by the followers of the mode. At all events, discontent is manifest and, in the realm of fashion, discontent always presages change.

The usual order has been reversed, and the social leaders in Paris and along the Riviera have frankly embraced the bizarre, nor do they make any attempt to conceal the fact. The dressmakers, ever ready to co-operate, have entered into a lively competition in support of this trend, and it is certain that the summer will be noteworthy for radical interpretations of conservative themes.

Produce Earlier Maturing Cattle

There Is Point at Which
More Feed Does Not Yield
Profitable Return.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Every farmer knows an animal does not keep on gaining weight profitably just because it eats the feed offered it. There is a point beyond which more feed will not yield a profitable return. The appetite may not lag, but the ability to put on rapid or profitable gain does slow up as the finishing period is approached. Farmers have known this general truth for a long time, and it has been demonstrated at various experiment stations and by animal husbandry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. In experiment station records and in books on animal feeding there is overwhelming evidence that cows and cattle as they grow older require increasing quantities of feed to put on a hundred pounds of gain and that the cost of gain, consequently, prices of feed remaining the same, increases steadily.

Produce Early Cattle.

That farmers have followed these results by marketing animals at an earlier age during recent years has been indicated in department reports and comments on the trend of the beef supply. The tendency is to produce earlier maturing cattle and to market them at an earlier age. That sheep feeders have recognized the same economic truth as cattle and hog raisers is evidenced by the almost complete disappearance of the fat wether from the market, the lamb being the market sheep relied upon generally for greatest returns.

Having in mind these general facts regarding the decreasing efficiency of animals as meat producers and the changed practices of farmers and feeders, Dr. W. J. Spillman of the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture, has shown the possibility of applying the law of diminishing returns to meat production with much more accuracy. By the use of experimental feeding data obtained by various experiment stations through actual feeding trials, he has found that the rate of gain of an animal from a certain unit of feed, provided the feed is not changed, decreases with surprising regularity. His analysis was based on the results of 500 hog-feeding experiments and the results of feeding 150 steers. He found that the hogs, after reaching a weight of 100 pounds, on each 200 pounds of grain fed them made an average gain of 35.7 per cent of the gain made on the preceding 200 pounds; and that cattle, after reaching a weight of 800 pounds, made a gain on each successive unit of feed equivalent to 200 pounds of grain of 33.2 per cent of the gain made on the preceding 200 pounds.

Basis for Computation.

These results give the feeder a definite basis for computations on what may be expected from the animals he is feeding. He has known, to be sure, that a given quantity of feed produced steadily less meat as the finishing period approached, but he did not know that a definite percentage for the decreasing rate of gain could be obtained early in the feeding period and used to predict future gains if there is no change in the ration. If changes are made in the ration, as is frequently done by successful feeders, another percentage would have to be established to apply to the new ration.

In the experiments referred to, the hogs, starting with a weight of 100 pounds, made a gain of 46.37 pounds on the first 200 pounds of grain fed to them. The steers, after reaching a weight of 800 pounds, on their first unit of feed (equivalent to 200 pounds of grain), gained 25.28 pounds. Thus, the hogs started off much more rapidly than the steers, but the rate of gain dropped less rapidly in the case of the steers as they take longer to reach the finishing period.

It is the belief of the department that feeding results on the farm will be found to follow the same law of diminishing returns, although the rates of gain of farm animals generally may not be so rapid as the gains of similar animals fed definite rations under experimental conditions. Of course this law as stated will apply only to animals on a full ration. This fact, however, does not in any way conflict with the principle that equal quantities of feed will show progressively smaller results in gain as the animal reaches the finishing period.

While many feeders understand in a general way from experience the working of the law of diminishing returns as applied to live-stock feeding, it is believed that this more definite knowledge regarding the decrease in rate of gain will enable them to apply it more closely to their business. It is another means for aiding them in determining more accurately when feeding will cease to be a source of profit and when it may be continued longer with probability of profit.

Alfalfa Needs Lime

Alfalfa will not do well unless there is lime in the soil within reach of the young alfalfa roots, and if the soil is sour on the surface foot or so, it may be impossible to get a good stand and growth. This crop will grow to some extent on the food it gets from the decaying humus of a soil, but during the summer it may become so hot and dry that the humus stops its processes of decay and then the alfalfa is without food and will die out.

Wheat Harvest Help Is Serious Problem

Study Made of Conditions
Affecting Labor Demand.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Conditions affecting the demand for wheat harvest labor have been intensively studied by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture in a survey of nearly 1,300 wheat farms from Oklahoma to the Canadian border. Factors affecting the labor demand in given districts were found to include the number of farm family workers and month bands on farms at the beginning of harvest; the average size of the farms; the extent of small grain farming compared to other types; the kind of harvesting machinery used; the time at which other districts of the wheat belt are harvesting; weather conditions both before and during harvest; conditions of the crop; harvest wages, and working hours. These factors were found to vary from one district to another and from year to year.

In making forecasts of labor needs the department urges careful consideration of the numerous factors mentioned. The result should aid in effecting a more intelligent distribution of the thousands of harvest hands who go to the wheat belt every season. This will mean to farmers greater certainty of getting needed harvest help, and be a guide to harvest hands in locating the places where work is quickly obtainable, thus shortening the periods of employment, the department points out.

A comprehensive discussion of the various labor requirement factors is contained in Department Bulletin No. 1239, entitled "Conditions Affecting the Demand for Harvest Labor in the Wheat Belt," copies of which may be obtained free of request to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. The bulletin also contains a modification of the formula worked out by the Kansas Agricultural college to forecast the harvest labor demand in border territory to make the formula applicable to other wheat areas. Labor officials and agricultural authorities dealing with the distribution of harvest labor in the wheat belt of the Middle West will find the bulletin of especial interest, the department says.

Rules for Poultrymen

1. Have brooder house thoroughly disinfected and on good soil, or move to ground where there is good soil.
2. Rear young stock separate from old stock, and do not allow them to range together.
3. Have at least one square foot of space for every four chicks and have a stove-large enough to care for the house capacity.
4. Hatch nothing later than May 15.
5. Feed nothing for at least 48 hours after hatching.
6. Feed milk in some form for at least eight weeks.
7. Feed the Ohio ration or some other approved ration all summer.
8. Provide green food in some form throughout the entire summer.
9. Separate cockerels from pullets at six to eight weeks and dispose of former except those kept for breeders.
10. Get chicks out on ground as soon as weather permits.—Ohio State University.

Advantages of Concrete

Concrete is well adapted for the construction of a variety of equipment on live stock farms. When used for feeding floors, manure pits, and foundations, it improves sanitary conditions. Structures made from it are rat proof and aid in controlling such pests. Concrete has the additional advantages of being durable, fireproof, and easily disinfected.

FARM NOTES

Yellow corn has more vitamins than white corn they say.

One cannot make bricks from straw, nor can one produce good crops from poor soil.

Trapping is perhaps the most effective method of destroying moles, but they may also be poisoned.

Rye is a better pasture crop than wheat because of its more resistant qualities and in its being apparently better adapted to this land.

Sweet clover, five years ago considered a troublesome weed by most farmers, now stands ahead of alfalfa in acreage in Ohio.

Farmers should prepare to fight the destructive watermelon diseases which seem sure to be with us this season. Where farmers fail to make the right kind of a start, there is no hope for their crop.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Original "Uncle Sam" Citizen of Troy, N. Y.

Uncle Sam, of the long white hair, striped trousers and starred waistcoat, who stands for the United States in cartoons, was originally a real person, a citizen of Troy, N. Y., about a hundred years ago. The way the term came to be applied to the United States government happened in this manner:

Shortly after the War of 1812, Elbert Anderson of New York, who was a contractor of the army, went to Troy to purchase some provisions. It was Anderson's habit to stamp all boxes containing the goods with his initials and those of the United States, so that on the end of each box sent out were the letters E. A. and U. S.

Before each box went out it had to be inspected, and one of the inspectors was an old man, popular among his associates for his wit and good humor, named Samuel Wilson. Around the inspecting rooms he was known as "Uncle Sam." One time a new man in the office asked an employee what the letters on the boxes, E. A. and U. S., stood for. The man, thinking to tease Uncle Sam a bit, answered: "E. A. for Elbert Anderson, who contracts for the supplies, and U. S. for Uncle Sam, who inspects them."

The joke spread, and before long the letters U. S. became generally applied to the name Uncle Sam. When cartoonists, looking for a popular figure to impersonate the United States, heard the tale, they used the characteristic Uncle Sam of the inspecting room, dressed in flag-like clothes.

Why African Natives Slay Twins at Birth

The other day a paragraph appeared in the Mail describing the murder of native twins in South Africa. The untraveled man must read this with horror, and rightly too, though I doubt if he ever thinks of the tribal laws and customs underlying such a seemingly horrible practice—customs which the native had observed for thousands of years before the coming of the white man with his new ideas.

Unfortunately Europeans so often try to teach the native mind too quickly. They expect him to break suddenly from his time-old traditions and embrace immediately altogether different morals and ideas. They are surprised when he occasionally returns to his barbaric creed, instead of marveling that such lapses are so rare. That they are so rare is a big tribute to the trust and understanding existing between black and white. For all these, to our mind, terrible customs were originally intended only for the good of the race.

From time immemorial, twins have been regarded with horror by most—if not all—savagely tribes. I have tried to trace the basis of this belief in many parts of Africa, and the nearest I could come to it was this:

When a woman gives birth she is believed to produce one soul. If, by some terrible misfortune, that soul should be divided, what chance can it have in this world or the next?—Molly Tobin in the Continental edition of the London Mail.

Love of Flowers

Rude sketches of flowers appear in prehistoric caves, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Flowers have been rhapsodized over by painter, musician, poet and prose writer from the days when the first glimmerings of intelligence, and therefore of beauty, were beginning to penetrate the thick skulls of our ancestors. And that great love has been carried down the corridors of the centuries.

Early these flaming masses of nature's loveliness were transplanted from the sunny meadow and the shadows of woodland to the gardens of men. Men and women wanted them before their eyes without taking the trouble to go far from their homes. Kings and queens filled their palaces. Wives of humble peasants brought them from the wild places and set them out around their cottages.

Many Flying Animals

In Australia there are at least twenty species of animals which are aviators. Among them are flying squirrels, flying opossums, flying mice and even flying bears.

The name which applies to them all is "phalanger." This means that they have, extending from the front to the hind legs, a membrane which enables them to float in quite a graceful way from tree to tree. They are not really flying animals, but gliders.

The flying squirrel is said to be the most beautiful mammal in the world. It is odd that in the land where many animals fly, birds often cannot fly at all. Both the emu and the cassowary are practically wingless, and have to depend upon their long and strong legs to escape from their enemies.

Matter and Energy

Energy is the one thing that appeals to us, writes Sir Oliver Lodge in Harper's. We apprehend it under a great variety of forms. And it is becoming probable that what we call matter is one of these forms. Most of the forms of energy that we know are convertible into another. The energy of motion turns into heat. So does the energy of electric currents unless it is converted into the energy of chemical separation or electric charge. Conversion from one to another without loss is the sign manual of energy. And the proof that matter is a form of energy will not be clinched until it can be demonstrated that matter, too, is convertible into other forms of energy.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Mercury, July 3, 1824

"We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal," etc. Thus much for the text. Now for the commentary. A Charleston, S. C., paper of the 23d ult., says: "Yesterday Amos Daley, a free man of color, who hails from Newport, R. I., was tried before a Court of Magistrates and Freeholders for having recently entered this state a second time, contrary to the act of the Legislature, he having in April last received official warning never again to appear within the limits of the state. "The defence of the prisoner was that he was an Indian and therefore not subject to the operation of the act; but the court being satisfied from the evidence that he is of negro descent (and a mulatto he undoubtedly is from inspection), sentenced him to corporal punishment by whipping, which was inflicted on him by the Sheriff yesterday afternoon. Should he again return he will be liable to be whipped again, and so on as long as he continues to violate the act." (Times have changed in the hundred years.)

Many farmers and others have witnessed the operation of the machine made by Mr. Goff, of this town, for the purpose of spreading and turning hay, and are satisfied that it is of great importance to agriculturists. It takes the grass from the sward, spreads it more effectively than can be done by hand. A boy with a horse can do the labor of five or six men. (This machine was the forerunner of the hay spreader now in common use.)

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Mercury July 7, 1849

The Committee appointed under the act to provide for taking an estimate of all property ratable in the state report that the valuation of all the property is \$63,895,000. Newport has \$4,148,000. Portsmouth \$785,000, Middletown \$584,000, Tiverton \$1,408,000, Little Compton \$657,000, Jamestown \$208,000, New Shoreham \$125,000, Providence \$28,350,000. (The valuation of Newport today is a third more than was the valuation of the entire state 75 years ago.)

The anniversary of our national independence was celebrated in this place on Wednesday last. William H. Douglass, Esq., was chief marshal. The Artillery Company, under Colonel Perry, did escort duty. The exercises were in the North Baptist Church; Rev. Dr. Chaboules offered prayer, J. L. Northum read the Declaration of Independence, and Samuel G. Arnold, the historian, delivered the oration, which was highly spoken of.

President Taylor has issued a proclamation, recommending that this first Friday in August be set apart as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, that the "Ruler of Nations" may avert the ravages of the scourge now threatening to sweep over our country.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

Mercury, July 4 1874

The first fire that has occurred since the new paid fire department had its existence and the first for 1874 destroyed the barn belonging to Gen. Burdick Monday night. The building was entirely new. There were four carriages several harnesses and a quantity of hay in the barn, all of which were consumed. The fire is believed to have been incendiary.

Mr. Littlefield, the former principal of the Newport High School, was in town a few days since on a flying visit. He has resigned as superintendent of the Westerly schools and will go to New York to enter upon the study and practice of law. Success to his efforts.

Fort Days will commence at Fort Adams next Tuesday. Thereafter during the season it will be the popular thing for the fine turnouts of Newport to direct their attentions forwards during two afternoons in the week.

Among the prizes awarded at Williams College at the last Commencement, the Greek prize was awarded to Stephen Stedman of this city.

Hon. William Hunter of this city, for many years Assistant Secretary of State at Washington, is now travelling in Europe, where he is receiving marked attention from the Crowned Heads. A few days since he was invited to dine with the King of Denmark.

One of the largest excursion parties of the season arrived here Tuesday and landed over three thousand pilgrims on our shores. They departed at nightfall and that they had a good time while in the Queen City of America goes without saying.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Mercury, July 8, 1899

The members of Trinity Church have erected in that edifice a tablet to the memory of the late Rev. George J. Magill, D. D., for many years rector of the church. The tablet was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies last Sunday afternoon, the services being in charge of Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, rector of the church, assisted by Rev. Charles G. Gifford.

Hon. Robert S. Franklin, Past Master of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., presented to that Lodge on

Wednesday night, in behalf of Mr. George Tayer, the Masonic diploma of Mr. Tayer's great-uncle, Benjamin Tayer, formerly a member of that Lodge. The diploma was issued in 1797 and signed by Moses Selnas, master, Robert Achmuty, senior warden, Wing Spooner, junior warden, and Stephen Cahoon, secretary.

This celebration of Independence Day began this year in the third of July, when the North Atlantic squadron celebrated the first anniversary of the victory over Cervera's fleet off Santiago de Cuba.

Machiavelli

Machiavelli was an Italian statesman, historian and man of letters (1469-1527). It is said the object of his book, "The Prince," is to show that all is fair in diplomacy. The term "Machiavellism" has come to mean political cunning and duplicity, the art of tricking and overreaching by diplomacy.

A Soundless Explosion

When baby Muriel woke up one morning she saw her first snowstorm. Running to the window, she gazed out upon the swirl of big snowflakes. "Oh, mamma, come quick!" she called, in great excitement, "the outdoors has snowed all to pieces."—Boston Transcript.

Worship Jap Ruler

The children of Japan are taught to reverence the emperor as a semi-divine being. The present prince regent, having traveled extensively in European countries, favors more democratic practices with regard to the Imperial Japanese family.

Unleashed

"I understand you are helping to hold an investigation," "Not strictly speaking," answered Senator Sorghum. "This investigation has gotten past the place where anybody can hold it."—Washington Evening Star.

House of Commons Rule

If a new member of the British house of commons wishes to speak for the first time, he must inform his party whips, and also send a note to the speaker. Then, if he rises to make his maiden effort, he is given preference.

First Printed Map

The British museum recently acquired the first printed world map recording the discoveries of Columbus, published in 1500, and showing that his mistaken notion that he had reached Asia was shared by others.

Danger!

Christian! thou knowest thou'rt carried gunpowder about thee. Desires them that carry fire to keep at a distance. It is a dangerous crisis when a proud heart meets with flattering lips.—John Flavel.

Propagation of Pearls

After keeping oysters with pearls in their shells immersed in a solution of lime for a number of weeks, a Japanese scientist reported he found that many smaller pearls had formed.

Shocking Creature

The electric eel, most powerful of electric fishes found in the fresh water of South America, is said to give an electric shock sufficiently great temporarily to paralyze a man.

Rocks That Glow

Rocks on the crest of a mountain in the Bismarck archipelago of Oceania, which scientists believe contain radium, throw off a glow which can be seen for several miles.

Heaviest Above Neck

Phileas of Cos, a poet and grammarian who lived about 80 B. C., was so small that it was said he carried weights in his clothing to keep him from being blown away.

Gossip

Gossip is a sort of smoke that comes from the dirty tobacco pipes of those who diffuse it; it proves nothing but the bad taste of the smoker.—George Elliot.

Word From Br'er Williams

"You don't get nowhere by complainin' dat de world's rollin' down hill; it's better ter be gwine somewhat than standin' still, complainin'."

Cartoon Ousted King

Louis Philippe was driven from the French throne by Philippe, a cartoonist, who represented the monarch as resembling a pear.

Real Bravery

A man may have sufficient courage to board the lion in his den yet be why when it comes to facing the cook in her kitchen.

The Irony of It

Teacher—Hector, what can you tell the class about the Iron age? Hector—I'm a bit rusty on that subject, mam.

No Strainers Needed

Buttermilk ought to be much more popular than it is, since mustaches have more generally gone out of fashion.

A Sure Sign

When people say "how young you look," be grateful, although the remark indicates that you're growing old.

Timepieces Are Given Most Rigorous Tests

Anyone may send his watch to the bureau of standards for a test to ascertain whether it qualifies as a timepiece of the highest grade, designated as "class A." This privilege is used chiefly by watch manufacturers, who are thereby enabled to furnish each tested timepiece with a government certificate.

To ascertain the accuracy of a timepiece it is placed in a large glass-front refrigerator, equipped with automatic devices that keep the temperature at a fixed point, in which the watch "runs" for stated periods at various degrees of heat and cold. When the regulator has been set, the flow of cold air from the ice chest above the watch chamber is controlled by a thermostatic device, and, when necessary, warm air is introduced from the outside. The three temperatures at which all watches undergoing the test are kept are 45, 70 and 95 degrees Fahrenheit.

To qualify in "class A" a watch must not vary more than four or five seconds from correct time, and, in addition, it must be able to repeat its performance in a variety of positions and under varying conditions. In all there are eleven specifications in the test, some of them involving technical calculations.

Any variance made by the watches under test from correct time is recorded by means of a chronograph.—Washington Star.

Italian Genius Came to Aid of British Library

The British museum library is the first library of the modern world. Like many other British institutions, it owes much of its greatness to a foreigner, Anthony Panizzi, a renegade Italian. Born at Modena in 1797, Panizzi became a student at Parma, and then joined a revolutionary movement in his native duchy.

The revolution failed and Panizzi fled; first to Switzerland and then across Europe, arriving in a destitute condition in London. He became a teacher of Italian, received an appointment at the library, and came into power as its keeper in the first year of Queen Victoria's reign.

At that time the library, which had been founded in 1753, was languishing for want of intelligent supervision. It contained a valuable collection of some 250,000 books, but the cataloging and arrangements for reference were bad.

When Panizzi left its service, some thirty years later, it contained 650,000 volumes, housed under a single dome. This dome, which is second only in size to that of St. Peter's, Rome, was one of the many clever ideas of Panizzi, who was altogether a remarkable character. He was knighted some time before his death in 1879.

Not to Be Outdone

It was the last day of school before annual spring vacation and a teacher in the junior high school at Anderson was having little success with a class of pupils whose thoughts were bent more on the vacation than on studies. With the training of a first-rate school-mistress she feigned that all was well with her, but school children are not "fooled" by a teacher.

Just as the last class of the day adjourned, she made this remark to the students:

"I hope you all have a very enjoyable spring vacation, and hope that when you come back you'll be in your right minds."

"Same to you," the children replied in unison.—Indianapolis News.

Fruitful Land

It has been said that there is no place in South Africa where some variety fruit will not grow and thrive. Apples, apricots, avocado pears, bananas, cherries, gooseberries, figs, grapefruit, lemons, limes, pineapples, plums, quinces, melons, olives, oranges and peaches are grown in the Union on a commercial scale.

One of the greatest advantages held by South Africa as a fruit exporting country is that, owing to its geographical position, its products reach the British market in the off season, and may also reach the United States. The trade has been remunerative despite heavy spoilage.

Guard Against Poison

There are many schemes for marking poison bottles, but here is one of the safest and best. By the simple means of pasting a strip of sandpaper over the face of bottles containing poison, says Science and Invention, the danger of getting a bottle by mistake, even on account of darkness, is eliminated. Persons grasping the bottle will receive no discomfort, but will get sufficient warning as to its poisonous contents. Most of the body of the bottle should be covered with sandpaper. A small label designating the poison should be pasted somewhere above the sandpaper.

His Hard Luck

"Take a chance on a raffle, will ya?" asked the stranger.

"No, sir," replied Levi. "I never took but one chance on a raffle and I won that time."

"Well, if you are lucky, why don't you take another chance?" asked the stranger.

"Never will I take another chance on a raffle," announced Levi. "The time I took the chance a man raffled off a house, a lot, a horse, a wagon, a cow and a hog. And I won the hog."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mercury Forced From Ore by Distillation

Probably the largest exposed deposit of cinnabar, or quicksilver, ore, is that forming the mountain from which the town of Black Butte, Ore., derives its name. There a vein 400 feet wide has been opened for more than a mile along the mountain at a depth of 1,000 feet below the crest. In Europe the chief mines are at Almaden, in Spain, and at Idria, a town 25 miles from Trieste.

The process of obtaining the mercury is called distillation. After being crushed the ore is subjected to intense heat, 1,200 degrees Fahrenheit. When the ore has attained the temperature of 600 degrees, the mercury is driven off in the form of vapor. This vapor is passed into large wooden or brick chambers called "condensers" which are surrounded by water jackets and other devices designed to reduce the temperature. In these chambers the vapor is condensed, the quicksilver resuming a metallic form and being deposited in fine globules on the walls and floors. These globules, as they increase in size, merge and run out in troughs ready to be marketed. The product is shipped in wrought-iron flasks weighing fourteen pounds each and holding seventy-six and one-half pounds of the metal, for which the dealer contracts at the market price.

Ancient Authors Had Variety of Interests

To prolong the life of man for thousands of years to melt precious stones and pearls and give them desired shape, size and color, to enable a man to fast for six months or more without losing his health and life; to cause new teeth to grow in the place of fallen teeth—such are some of the benefits to mankind aimed at as revealed by an ancient library belonging to Doctor Syed, M. D., Kussim, Jahangir, head of the Pasteur hall, Pathargatti, Hyderabad, says the Scientific American.

This library contains rare and valuable ancient books and manuscripts on palm-leaf leaves, written in almost all the languages of India. Some of them seem to be the works of the honary Vedic period. In one book is described a kind of wireless telegraphy in which two stone plates are to be prepared and placed at great distance from each other without any wire connection. It is said that communications can be carried thousands of miles by means of these.

Famous London Well

After being hidden and almost forgotten for hundreds of years, the old well from which Clerkenwell takes its name seems to have been rediscovered and laid bare, London Tit-Bits states.

It was called "Clerke's well" because "the parish clerk of London in remote ages annually performed sacred plays in front of it."

What is believed to be the "Clerks' well" was discovered recently under a shop floor in Farringdon road. It was while workmen were pulling down the building that their spades revealed the well.

In the well are the remains of a leaden suction pump, by which the water, it is said, used to be conveyed to the street outside for the use of priors, nuns, clerks and ordinary folk.

Close to the well a fine piece of Roman wall has been unearthed. So substantial is it that it is to be used as part of the foundations of a new building to be erected on the spot.

The Great Mogul

The British territory (India) is divided into six large provinces—Bengal, Bombay, Madras, the Northwest Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma—and eight smaller ones, administered by governors, lieutenant governors, chief commissioners and agents to the governor general, the whole under the viceroy, who represents the king-emperor, and has been described as "His Majesty's Greatest Subject." These provinces include what were once the high and puissant kingdoms of the subahdar of Bengal, the nawab of the Carnatic, the peshwa of the Mahrattas, the emperor of Delhi (more commonly known as the Great Mogul), the king of Oudh, the maharajah of the Punjab, the king of Burma, and the amiers of Sind.—From "Indian Life in Town and Country."

Squelches Scientist

A distinguished astronomer tells of a visit paid by several young women to his observatory.

"I had done my best," he said, "to answer with credit the running fire of questions which my fair callers propounded. I think I had named even the remotest constellations for them, and was congratulating myself upon the outcome, when one of the younger members of the party interjected:

"But, as it has never been proved that planets are inhabited, how do the astronomers find out their names?"

Didn't Mix Well

"Miss Curlycue," murmured the office manager to the stenog, "I don't wanna be harsh. Nothing like that, I really don't."

"Let's have the answer," said the damsel nonchalantly. "What's gone wrong now?"

"I just wanna ask you not to write your young man during business hours. Letters are apt to get mixed. Herb & Blum report that we have sent 'em a shipment of love and kisses instead of the axle grease they ordered."

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Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, June 2, 1924.

Estate of Alma H. White

AN INSTRUMENT in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Alma H. White, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, is presented for probate, together with a request for the appointment of an Administrator with the will annexed on said estate, and the same is received and referred to the 7th day of July, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, one a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport

Estate of Thomas J. Nolan

NOTICE is hereby given that Clara R. Nolan has qualified as Executor of the will of Thomas J. Nolan, late of Newport, deceased.

Creditors are notified to file their claims in this office within the times required by law beginning June 21st, 1924.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport

Estate of Joseph H. Hunt

NOTICE is hereby given that Edward J. Hunt has qualified as Guardian of the estate of Joseph H. Hunt, minor, of said Newport.

Creditors are notified to file their claims in this office within the times required by law beginning June 23rd, 1924.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport

Estate of Mary Shea

NOTICE is hereby given that Max Levy has qualified as Administrator of the estate of Mary Shea, late of Newport, deceased.

Creditors are notified to file their claims in this office within the times required by law beginning June 23rd, 1924.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

June 25th, 1924.

Dad's Guess

The father of a college youth inquired about the item, "Charity, \$50," in his son's expense account and received a very hesitating and unsatisfactory answer. "I conclude," he remarked, "that it is one of those instances where 'charity' covers a multitude of sins."

"Sweating" Cocoa Seeds

The "sweating" or fermenting process on which largely depends the flavor of the cocoa seeds is accomplished either in boxes or in holes in the ground, and usually takes two days.

Big Coin Collection

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